

**ELDERLY FOLK
Chicago Area
NEED FAMILY,
Suburban
DOCTORS SAY
Chicago Ill.
Medical Group Gives**

12 Point Program

Sept - 2-61
BY ROY GIBBONS

Elderly persons should not be separated from their families or other people simply because they are growing old, the Illinois State Medical society said yesterday.

In a 12-point statement of policy, the society's governing council expressed that opinion in outlining the organization's position on the health care of persons over 65.

The society's president, Dr. H. Close Hesseltine of the University of Chicago, made the program public prior to his departure for Washington.

D. C., where he will attend the White House conference on aging as a delegate from Illinois appointed by Gov. Stratton. The four day meeting starts Monday.

Points in Program

As adopted by the council the program calls for:

1. Stimulation of realistic attitudes toward the aged by encouraging full or partial employment beyond the usual compulsory retirement age of 65 for those able to work.

2. Establishing the responsibility for financing personal health care, which should be borne first by the individual, next by his family, then by local voluntary agencies, and finally by local, county, or state governments. Only when these fail should the federal government be called upon to help.

3. Extension of prepay-

ment insurance. "A majority persons over 65, based on of people over 65 are not in need. digent. Within reasonable limits they can meet the costs the Kerr-Mills plan are broader of adequate medical care than those proposed under from their own resources," the Forand bill, and that the or by insurance, the report plan is voluntary, economical,

said.

Call for Service

4. Continued contributions by physicians to low income medical care funds for the groups by providing services aged by an extension of the at fees commensurate with social security system under income and reaffirming that federal control.

"no patient, aged or otherwise, need go without medical services because of inability to pay."

5. Extension of local and state governmental programs thru adoption of a new state plan covering medical aid for the aged.

6. Expansion of projects to provide more skilled medical service personnel such as nurses, hospital and nursing attendants, and physical therapists.

7. Providing adequate facilities for the care of older people, with greater emphasis on home nursing care

8. Promotion of health maintenance thru proper diet, exercise and living habits, physical checkups, and early detection of disease or disability.

9. Wider use of restorative and rehabilitative services.

10. Community activities for older people, thru churchs, senior achievement groups, "golden age club," and day centers.

11. Extension of research on the medical, social and aspects of aging.

12. Increased county medical society and physician participation in local projects to benefit the aged.

Coöperate with State

Dr. Hesseltine said the society is coöoperating with state officials in implementing the Kerr-Mills law, passed by Congress to provide medical care by matching funds for

Roosevelts, JFK linked to dispute over road routing

Birmingham News

Dec 10-25-61

Birmingham, Ala.

BY CHARLES GRAINGER, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 25—A Roosevelt-to-Roosevelt triple play ignited the controversy over alleged White House "meddling" to get an interstate highway moved from a Negro neighborhood, Alabama's chief road engineer says.

Details of the highway by-play that portion of the highway program entirely. And he said he would then carry the battle to the courts if any scandals.

PATTERSON AT a news conference Tuesday charged White House "finagling" and said the high-priced highway construction highway program had been endangered by objections from a White House officials. U. S. Civil Rights Commission leader and an assistant to President Kennedy.

Jordan linked Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt with the origin of the controversy.

Jordan first related that a Negro named "Curry" had conferred with Rex Whitten, federal highway administrator. He was believed to be George W. Curry Jr., 1110 Tuscaloosa St., who spoke against the proposed route at a public hearing last year.

Other Negroes then wrote Mrs. Roosevelt, Jordan said.

He said she wrote her son, U. S. Rep. James Roosevelt.

Rep. Roosevelt wrote President Kennedy.

Kennedy then sent the letter down through the channels from President was aware of it and the Commerce Department to the Bureau of Public Roads.

Then followed the Sept. 21 conference in which Gov. Patterson has said led to White House "finagling" to have the project "some of the best educated members" re-routed to miss the homes of the Negro race" live in Rev. Ralph Abernathy and several other Montgomery Negro leaders.

The governor warned that North." political manipulation of highways by the White House could wreck the interstate program," and asserted that if the project is re-routed the state will drop

way "for purely political reasons."

"We must have some knuckleheads in the White House who know nothing about what they are doing meddling in the Interstate Highway program," Gov. Patterson declared.

HE SAID that both Dutton and Taylor should be fired and asserted that a congressional committee should investigate "highway financing in the White House" just as political manipulation of highway right-of-ways within states is often investigated.

The governor also said the Montgomery Highway case would

present U. S. Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy "an excellent opportunity" to investigate highway scandals.

Highway Director Sam Engelhardt pointed out that he had talked with the Bureau of Public Roads leaders as late as Monday afternoon and that the word on the project is to "proceed just as we have been doing."

Engelhardt and Patterson also explained that the project, known as the "south line project," had been approved prior to this administration and has maintained the bureau's approval since.

PATTERSON SAID that despite the engineering feasibility, leaders attending the Sept. 21 meeting had been concerned about the fact that property owned by Negro integrationist leader, the Rev. Ralph Abernathy and others, are located in that area.

The governor pointed out that the only alternate route would be a section known as the "North Line," which actually would affect approximately the same number as the proposed route.

He said the only difference is that the "rich," educated Negroes would be affected by the present route and the "poor, uneducated Negroes by the alternate."

He then accused the Civil Rights Commission of discriminating against the lesser influential Negro residents and added "the very thing the Civil Rights Commission condemns, they are practicing."

THE GOVERNOR said the relationship between the State

ALABAMA

Highway Department and the Federal Bureau of Public Roads has been "splendid." He said that agency has steered clear of politics thus far.

The governor also warned that political activity in the location of rights-of-way would seriously endanger condemnation cases in court and pointed out that the present controversy could endanger the state's position in a similar suit now in federal court here.

Patterson said he is anxious to continue with the construction

within states is often investigated.

Engelhardt said the link, costing some \$3 million, would connect the East-to-West Interstate Highway with the North-to-South Interstate Highway 65 in Mont-

gomery.



MRS. ELEANOR
ROOSEVELT
... Named in squabble

OCTOBER
MONTGOMERY - INTERSTATE HIGHWAY

Road Favors Negroes, Says Patterson

White House Accused Of Meddling In Route

Louisville Ky.
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 24 (AP)

Governor John Patterson accused a member of the White House staff Tuesday of "finagling" to get an interstate highway route relocated to save the property of Negro leaders.

Patterson told a news conference an employee of the Federal Civil Rights Commission also objected to the route which would run through a neighborhood occupied by widely known Negro leaders, including the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy.

Patterson declared he will not agree to change the route through Montgomery and the State will abandon that section of the interstate highway entirely rather than submit to White House pressure.

Meeting September 21

Patterson said Fred Dutton, an assistant to President Kennedy, and William Taylor of the Civil Rights Commission staff objected to the highway location during a conference in Washington September 21.

The Governor said the conference was called after "we got word that somebody in the White House was dissatisfied because the highway location would disrupt some of their Negro friends."

In Washington the White House said Dutton was out of town and not available for comment.

Patterson quoted from a memorandum by R. D. Jordan, Alabama's chief highway engineer, who attended the September conference. It said the complaints reached the White House after someone wrote to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and she in turn informed her son, Representative James Roosevelt, (D., Cal.), who told the President. The report did not specify the source of the complaints.

~~NORTH-SOUTH FREEWAY~~

Engelhardt Says Route Will Run Through City

BY KARL PORTERA

State Highway Director Sam Engelhardt announced Thursday Alabama's north-south interstate route will go through the city of Montgomery.

Engelhardt said the recommended Alternate Route "A" was approved by the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads Wednesday.

This route will bisect the business and residential section in West Montgomery in the Holt street and Cleveland avenue area.

SERVE MORE

This route was chosen over proposed Alternate Route "C" which would have gone west of the city and parallel to the U. S. 31 Bypass.

The highway director said this route was recommended because it would "provide a better overall economic return to the taxpayer."

Engelhardt said this route will also be able to serve more people in the Montgomery area than the site outside the city.

"Economy and traffic service go hand-in-hand and are projected over an extended period to determine the return on the investment," the director stated.

The economy is determined by the cost-ratio benefit and not by the location of the routes.

The stretch through Montgomery is a section of 32 miles of Interstate 65 affecting areas in Autauga, Lowndes, Elmore and Montgomery counties. The cost of this link from the Montgomery-Lowndes county line, northeast of Tyson, to a point on the present U. S. Highway 31, south of Pine Level, is estimated at \$40 million.

A section of this freeway between Pine Level and Alabaster is open to traffic.

This limited-access freeway runs through the state from the Tennessee line to Mobile, via Birmingham and Montgomery.

The cost of the section through the urban area, up to and in-

of-way requirements within the urban area in "at least one year."

This route is part of the national interstate system scheduled for completion by 1972. The national system will cover some 41,000 miles of freeway routes.

cluding the Alabama River has the endorsement of the Bridge is estimated at \$17 million. Broken down, this section of Montgomery.

of four-lane freeway will cost approximately \$2.5 million per mile in the city and may run as high as \$3 million per mile in some sections of Montgomery.

INTERSECT U. S. 31

The newly approved route will continue south from Pine Level along the east side of the peninsula formed by the Alabama

River east of Maxwell Air Force Base, cross the river west of Union Station, parallel to Holt street and Cleveland avenue cross Fairview avenue near Caldwell Ford Co. and south across the Southern Bypass east of the Catoma Creek sewage disposal plant. It will intersect U. S. 31 south of Hope Hull.

Engelhardt said the section of the route in the peninsula was another reason for selecting this site because it will serve as a junction point for a proposed industrial route to West Montgomery.

This proposed industrial road will be a federal-aid project with the cost being shared equally by the federal government and the state.

A point south of Day street, west of Holt street, north of West Jeff Davis and East of Oak street will serve as a terminal point for Interstate Route 85 west from Atlanta.

INTERCHANGE SET

This will also be the site of a multi-tiered interchange with directional ramps leading to the roads in that area. It will allow traffic to enter or exit from any route without stopping.

The course of the freeway will be routed over and under existing streets and avenues in Montgomery proper.

Although no projected date of completion for this section has been made, Engelhardt said initial engineering projects will begin "immediately."

However, highway officials say they hope to establish right-

Downtown Business Association

of four-lane freeway will cost approximately \$2.5 million per mile in the city and may run as high as \$3 million per mile in some sections of Montgomery.

On a northward course outside of Montgomery, the highway will pass along the west tip of Crescent Lake and just west of Cobb's Ford, passing about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Camp Grandview and intersecting U. S. 31 about seven miles north of Prattville.

On a northward course outside of Montgomery, the highway will pass along the west tip of Crescent Lake and just west of Cobb's Ford, passing about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Camp Grandview and intersecting U. S. 31 about seven miles north of Prattville.

On a northward course outside of Montgomery, the highway will pass along the west tip of Crescent Lake and just west of Cobb's Ford, passing about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Camp Grandview and intersecting U. S. 31 about seven miles north of Prattville.

On a northward course outside of Montgomery, the highway will pass along the west tip of Crescent Lake and just west of Cobb's Ford, passing about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Camp Grandview and intersecting U. S. 31 about seven miles north of Prattville.

On a northward course outside of Montgomery, the highway will pass along the west tip of Crescent Lake and just west of Cobb's Ford, passing about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Camp Grandview and intersecting U. S. 31 about seven miles north of Prattville.

On a northward course outside of Montgomery, the highway will pass along the west tip of Crescent Lake and just west of Cobb's Ford, passing about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Camp Grandview and intersecting U. S. 31 about seven miles north of Prattville.

On a northward course outside of Montgomery, the highway will pass along the west tip of Crescent Lake and just west of Cobb's Ford, passing about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Camp Grandview and intersecting U. S. 31 about seven miles north of Prattville.

On a northward course outside of Montgomery, the highway will pass along the west tip of Crescent Lake and just west of Cobb's Ford, passing about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Camp Grandview and intersecting U. S. 31 about seven miles north of Prattville.

On a northward course outside of Montgomery, the highway will pass along the west tip of Crescent Lake and just west of Cobb's Ford, passing about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Camp Grandview and intersecting U. S. 31 about seven miles north of Prattville.

On a northward course outside of Montgomery, the highway will pass along the west tip of Crescent Lake and just west of Cobb's Ford, passing about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Camp Grandview and intersecting U. S. 31 about seven miles north of Prattville.

On a northward course outside of Montgomery, the highway will pass along the west tip of Crescent Lake and just west of Cobb's Ford, passing about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Camp Grandview and intersecting U. S. 31 about seven miles north of Prattville.

On a northward course outside of Montgomery, the highway will pass along the west tip of Crescent Lake and just west of Cobb's Ford, passing about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Camp Grandview and intersecting U. S. 31 about seven miles north of Prattville.

On a northward course outside of Montgomery, the highway will pass along the west tip of Crescent Lake and just west of Cobb's Ford, passing about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Camp Grandview and intersecting U. S. 31 about seven miles north of Prattville.

On a northward course outside of Montgomery, the highway will pass along the west tip of Crescent Lake and just west of Cobb's Ford, passing about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Camp Grandview and intersecting U. S. 31 about seven miles north of Prattville.

On a northward course outside of Montgomery, the highway will pass along the west tip of Crescent Lake and just west of Cobb's Ford, passing about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Camp Grandview and intersecting U. S. 31 about seven miles north of Prattville.

On a northward course outside of Montgomery, the highway will pass along the west tip of Crescent Lake and just west of Cobb's Ford, passing about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Camp Grandview and intersecting U. S. 31 about seven miles north of Prattville.

On a northward course outside of Montgomery, the highway will pass along the west tip of Crescent Lake and just west of Cobb's Ford, passing about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Camp Grandview and intersecting U. S. 31 about seven miles north of Prattville.

On a northward course outside of Montgomery, the highway will pass along the west tip of Crescent Lake and just west of Cobb's Ford, passing about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Camp Grandview and intersecting U. S. 31 about seven miles north of Prattville.

On a northward course outside of Montgomery, the highway will pass along the west tip of Crescent Lake and just west of Cobb's Ford, passing about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Camp Grandview and intersecting U. S. 31 about seven miles north of Prattville.

On a northward course outside of Montgomery, the highway will pass along the west tip of Crescent Lake and just west of Cobb's Ford, passing about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Camp Grandview and intersecting U. S. 31 about seven miles north of Prattville.

On a northward course outside of Montgomery, the highway will pass along the west tip of Crescent Lake and just west of Cobb's Ford, passing about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Camp Grandview and intersecting U. S. 31 about seven miles north of Prattville.

On a northward course outside of Montgomery, the highway will pass along the west tip of Crescent Lake and just west of Cobb's Ford, passing about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Camp Grandview and intersecting U. S. 31 about seven miles north of Prattville.

Highway Department Lacks Confirmation Of Re-Route

The Montgomery Advertiser

Tues. 10-25-61

By KARL PORTERA

State Highway Director Sam Engelhardt said Monday he had had no confirmation to a report that a section of Interstate Route 85 through Montgomery is being re-routed out of a Negro section near Oak Park.

A report from Washington Monday said that the White House had ordered the re-routing of the east-west highway scheduled to go through a residential area occupied by several faculty members of Alabama State College for Negroes.

"As far as we are concerned," Engelhardt said, "we have orders to proceed with the construction of this section of Interstate Route 85. We are going along with plans to bring the new highway along the south line route."

Both Engelhardt and Gov. John Patterson were in touch with an official in the Commerce Department, which has jurisdiction of U.S. Bureau of Public Roads officials to determine if the report the public roads bureau were true.

PROTEST CARRIED

The report of the re-routing was made by the Washington correspondent of the Birmingham Post-Herald. Although he did not quote any source for his information, he did quote an unnamed spokesman of the public roads bureau as confirming that a new site must be selected.

The report said college faculty members began protesting the route selection several months ago and carried the protest to the bureau in Washington.

Selection of the site was made by the State Highway Department and approved by the U.S. Bureau.

The correspondent said the NAACP had taken an interest in the matter, apparently at the request of the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, Negro leader in Montgomery.

When contacted here Monday, Abernathy said he had no official word of any route change, but "would welcome any news of such a change."

He said he had been working with a committee to have the Highway Department to change

its plans and route the highway north, instead of south, of Oak Park.

The north route was considered at one time, but the final selection of the south route was made on recommendations of engineers as better serving the traffic needs and being better, all around, from an engineering standpoint.

The road bureau has heretofore backed the selection of the south route, but an official White House order could require a route change.

"The proposed site would take one of the best Negro sections of Montgomery. Since this is a southern town and has restrictions as to where Negroes may live, they would be limited in the locations in which they could reside. They would have no other decent section in which to move."

WHITE HOUSE

The Post-Herald said that with NAACP aid, the matter was brought to the attention of the White House.

A White House official was reported to have contacted an official in the Commerce Department, which has jurisdiction of U.S. Bureau of Public Roads of-ficials to determine if the report the public roads bureau were true.

The report went on to say that the White House did not care where the Montgomery road went so long as it does not go through that particular Negro section.

Pierre Salinger, White House press secretary, said Monday that he had no information about re-routing of the highway.

"We know nothing about it and we had nothing to do with it," said Salinger.

Rex M. Whitten, federal highway administrator, said they had not heard of the re-routing.

Rep. George Grant, whose district includes Montgomery, said he knew nothing of the matter.

Several Negroes did oppose the route selection in hearings here. Their protests then were based on the claim that they would have no other suitable areas in which to build.

Monday's report said the Negroes were protesting because the route selection was made to deliberately punish them by lessening the value of their property.

A re-routing would require the Highway Department to change

ALABAMA (HOUSING)

OCTOBER MONTGOMERY- INTERSTATE HIGHWAY ROUTE 85

Dutton, William Taylor of the Civil Rights Commission Staff, and Belford and Marjorie Lawson, Negro attorneys represented the Negro residents on Tuscaloosa street in Montgomery.

Engelhardt said Curry first approached him on the matter and was told that the highway site had already been selected and approved by the roads bureau.

Curry next contacted Whitter and was told the same thing. It was then he wrote to Mrs. Roosevelt in an effort to enlist her aid in having the route changed to miss the Oak Park area whereable for immediate comment.

several Alabama State College Salinger was again reached and for Negroes faculty members re-said it was a matter for the Bureau of Public Roads.

Jordan said he "gathered the impression in the conference that the staff men from the White House and the Civil Rights Commission hoped to find something that would indicate there was an element of retaliation in the selection of the south line."

Jordan also reported that he got the impression that they found no such element, "and Taylor, with at least some degree of irritation, said we couldn't solve

all such matters on a engineering basis, and in effect, that displacing of the Negro leaders was a very serious matter, not only in the South but also in the North."

"I took this to refer to the importance attached to the matter politically," the memorandum continued.

Protests the highway path Washington in September byer politically," the memorandum through the neighborhood where Chief Highway Engineer R. D. continued.

SHOULD BE FIRED

Rights Commission employee also protested the highway path Washington in September byer politically," the memorandum through the neighborhood where Chief Highway Engineer R. D. continued.

He accused a White House staff of Public Roads advised state member of "finagling" to get the authorities as late as Monday freeway re-routed and told a newsafternoon to go ahead with the conference that a U.S. Civilplanned course.

Rights Commission employee also protested the highway path Washington in September byer politically," the memorandum through the neighborhood where Chief Highway Engineer R. D. continued.

He described Dutton as "White Curry reportedly described the House highway right-of-way finag-

for purely political reasons."

He called for an investigation situation to Mrs. Roosevelt, whoer for political purposes."

The route through Montgom-

ery was selected after several years of careful consideration and

James then wrote a letter to study, the governor said, and the

Federal Bureau of Public Roads,

Patterson said the alternate route through the city along the

north line around Oak Park would

adversely affect several hundred

Highway Director Sam Engelhardt said "As far as we are concerned we have orders to pro-state and the complaints wereadminstration of "discriminating

against the poor Negroes" in favor

Jordan represented the state of Negroes with money and politi-

HIGH COSTS

With much property already

Patterson accused Dutton and a Civil Rights Commission em-ployee of "finagling" to get a seg-ment of the highway relocated to save the property of some Montgomery Negro leaders.

The particular section of road under discussion runs through a

No Re-Routing Without Battle, Patterson Vows

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Tues. 10-25-61

JFK Aides Montgomery Advert. Spike Story Of Reroute Thurs. 10-26-61 Press Chief Denies

White House Put Montgomery Ala. Pressure On Bureau

The White House Wednesday denied making any recommendation on rerouting an Interstate Highway 85, scheduled to come through the Oak Park section of Montgomery.

The response was to a charge by Gov. John Patterson Tuesday that the White House had been "finagling" to get the section changed for "purely political reasons."

Presidental Press Secretary Pierre Salinger said Fred Dutton, secretary of the cabinet, attended a meeting of the Bureau of Roads at which the route was discussed but made no recommendation then or at any other time.

NO WAY INVOLVED

Patterson accused Dutton and a Civil Rights Commission em-ployee of "finagling" to get a seg-ment of the highway relocated to save the property of some Montgomery Negro leaders.

The particular section of road under discussion runs through a

section of the city occupied by several Alabama State College for Negroes faculty members and the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, Negro integration leader.

Dutton was in California and could not be reached by news men for comment. Salinger spoke for him in reply to questions.

Salinger said the White House was in no way involved except for the receipt of information from the Bureau of Roads.

NOT UNUSUAL

The bureau is studying Alabama's proposal for the highway, Salinger said, and as yet has "not announced any intention of approval or disapproval."

Dutton had set in on the meeting Sept. 21 at the request of the bureau, the press secretary said. As the White House liaison man with cabinet officers and executive agencies, he added, Dutton's attendance at a variety of meetings is not unusual "when they have a problem."

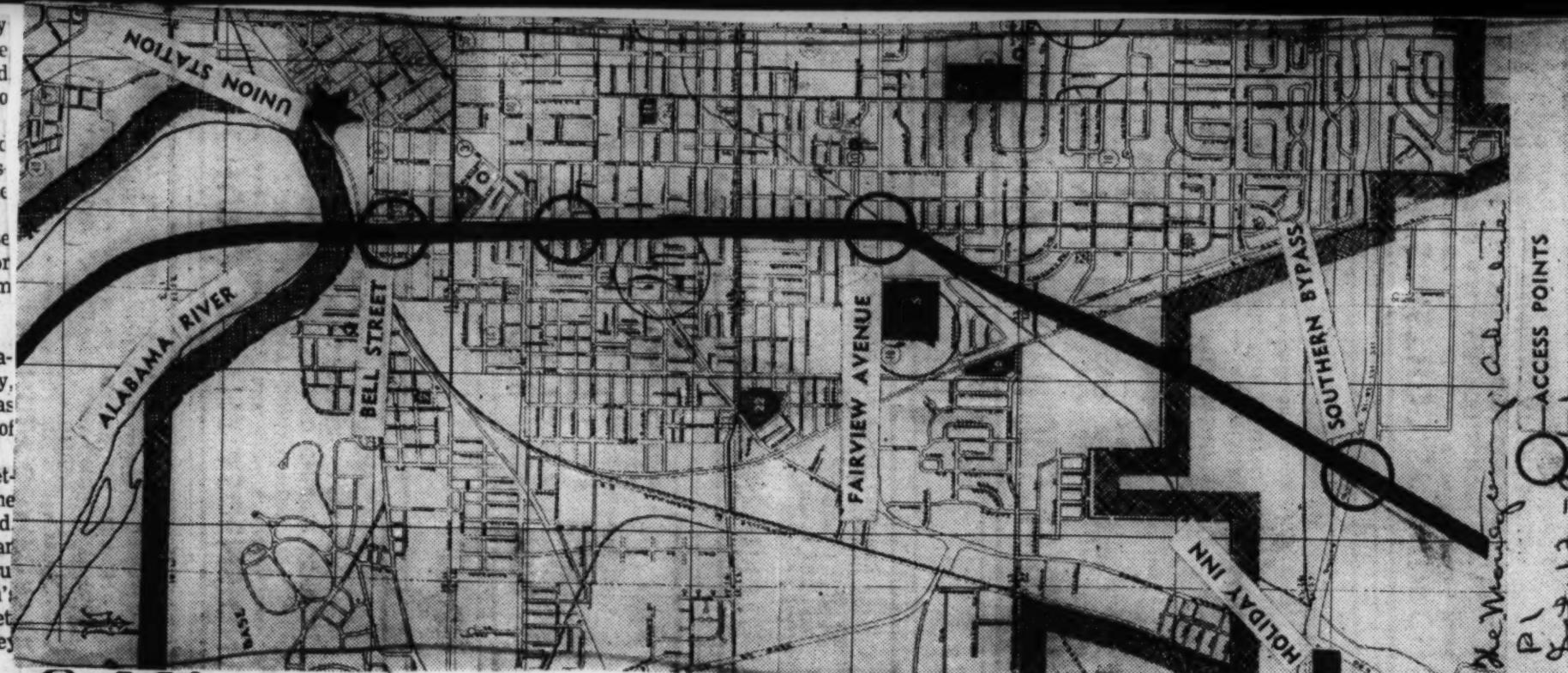
Asked what problem existed in connection with the Alabama highway, Salinger said protests had been lodged "against the road going in that direction."

The protests came from a number of groups, he said, without identifying them.

Salinger said the matter had not been brought to President Kennedy's attention.

Patterson said during a press conference Tuesday that the bureau had called the meeting "after we had gotten word that somebody in the White House was proper, there will be realized a dissatisfied because the highway location would disrupt some of their Negro friends."

As late as Monday afternoon, any other location of the north-south freeway, Patterson said, the Bureau of Public Roads had told state officials to proceed with construction of the highway along the already selected route.



Officials See Savings In Freeway Cost-Ratio

By CARL PORTERA

From a pure cost standpoint, Highway Department officials estimate for each dollar spent annually on Interstate Route 65 through the city of Montgomery,

"after we had gotten word that somebody in the White House was proper, there will be realized a dissatisfied because the highway location would disrupt some of their Negro friends."

As late as Monday afternoon, any other location of the north-south freeway, Patterson said, the Bureau of Public Roads had told state officials to proceed with construction of the highway along the already selected route.

It was on this basis the Bureau of Public Roads approved the route through the city will serve far more traffic than any other units are worth saving."

Although the approved site, Alternate "A," is estimated to cost Montgomery as a metropolitan center, Alternate "C," BISECT CITY

But in figuring the maximum benefits, the per cent of the annual rate of return on capital cost is 17.19 against 13.51 in favor of Alternate "A."

COST TOTALS

The estimated total costs of the

approved site is \$40,845,500 for a plant.

30.5-mile section of the freeway. In following this course, the alternate "C" is estimated to family housing units, displacing approximately 700 families repre-

senting a total of some 2,485

for entrances or exits to and from the Montgomery central business section.

The annual cost of the approved route is \$240,915 greater persons.

than that of the proposed route. Of the total units affected by outside the city, but the difference of \$2,263,461 in annual savings routing the freeway near the central business district

is considered "sound" by the 1960 Federal census, but 70 of this num-

ber lacked all housing facilities

of Montgomey.

The annual savings is arrived at by actual estimates of traffic

benefits and economic allow-

ances. It is estimated that the

route through the city will serve

far more traffic than any other units are worth saving."

These family units are located

65 through Montgomery rather

feeder lines to the freeway which

in an area west of Holt Street

will be used by motorists from

north of Fairview Avenue and

south of Bell Street.

Although the approved site, Al-

ternate "A," is estimated to cost

Montgomery as a metropolitan

center, Alternate "C," BISECT CITY

the basic cost-ratio benefits on

the overall cost is \$2.71 as com-

pared to \$1.77.

But in figuring the maximum

benefits, the per cent of the an-

ual rate of return on capital

cost is 17.19 against 13.51 in

favor of Alternate "A."

COST TOTALS

The estimated total costs of the

on Day Street.

Another big item of expense will be the construction of for making the selection and will futuristic multi-tiered interchange be consulted further during the for connecting east-west Inter-state survey and in developing Route 65 from Virginia Ave-ment of final plans.

Engineering projects are sched-

west of Holt Street. uled to begin immediately and it

is anticipated that final rights-of-way developments are com-

This interchange will be con-structured with directional ramps pleted within a year.

The entire 30.8-mile section will of-way developments are com-

pleted within a year.

U.S. 31, south of Pine Level,

from the Montgomery central northeast of Tyson, to a point on

Lowndes County line.

By locating the interchange where it will be connected with

within Montgomery, normal traf-

fic flow on the freeway will be

a completed 47-mile stretch from

Pine Level to Alabaster.

three miles closer into the down-

ton section than if Alternate "C"

had been selected. This is an-

other important step in figuring

the cost-ratio benefits of the

route, officials claim.

In crossing the Alabama River,

the route will go under Bell Street

and back up again across the

railroad tracks before actually

crossing the river proper. It will

follow a course on the east side

of the peninsula formed by the

report "no substantial number of river and will serve as a con-

business establishments will be

necting point for a proposed in-

ustrial road to serve north

Montgomery.

as it crosses the Alabama River the city limits is estimated at

While on the peninsula, the

between \$2.5 and \$3 million per route will be elevated by 20

allowing a line parallel to Holt

Street and Cleveland Avenue the city is reflected by the in-

to 30-foot dirt fills, interspersed

with frequent bridges, above the

creased urban right-of-way values, present ground level as a guard

well Ford Co. and continuing frequent interchanges and other against flooding as it continues

across the Southern bypass near non-interstate improvements between bends in the river.

the Montgomery sewage treatment which will include an additional

\$2 million improvement project.

NORTH-SOUTH INTERSTATE ROUTE

This route has been selected as the path of Interstate 65 (Birmingham-Montgomery) through the city. Crossing the Alabama River and Bell street west of Union Station, to lead south through the western section of the city, crossing the Southern bypass just east of Holiday Inn. Story, Page 7R

46a 1901

Rutherford, members of the city council, the board of revenue and members of the Macon County League were in the audience for the special program on housing.

The Macon County League is composed of members of virtually every organization in the county.



(HOUSING) ALABAMA

MRS. MARY CLEVERELY
Speaks In Tuskegee
The Macon Group
Hears Talk
On Housing

TUSKEGEE — Growing communities are plagued with housing shortages for persons in low income brackets, but an authority on the subject reviewed before a large audience in Tuskegee Tuesday night what the Public Housing Authority is doing about the problem.

60-111-2-18-61
Mrs. Mary Cleverely, assistant commissioner for Housing for the Elderly, told of procedures for slum clearance and subsequent preliminary loan contracts to launch the badly needed housing projects all over the country.

The speaker referred to the contribution phase of the contract as "the heart of the entire operation" for PHA advances funds to the point where the project is 90 per cent complete, she explained. Then the local housing authority issues its own bonds, "guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States."

She pointed out that "low income" is determined locally and approved by PHA City Housing authorities are appointed usually by mayors of the cities, including a chairman and five commissioners, all serving without pay. Tuskegee Mayor Howard

Wet, Hungry Evacuees Find Refuge

Forty wet, hungry and homeless Negroes—most of them young children—found refuge at the Negro First Baptist Church Friday night after the rising waters of the Alabama drove them from their North Montgomery homes.

Gathered in the assembly room of the church, facing the pulpit, young children were fed bread, soup and cakes donated by the Rev. Cross.

Sat. 2-25-61

Mother breast-fed her 3-month-old child while her four other children sat on hard-backed chairs waiting for cots to be set up in the middle of the large room.

P5B

To the children, this was a party. They laughed while they ate, unable to comprehend what had taken place.

46d

Four men, nine women and 27 children sat around the room while church workers in the kitchen prepared hot soup for those yet to arrive.

FOOD BROUGHT IN

The city maintenance department transferred all of the Negroes evacuated earlier Friday from the Jerusalem Church on the Lower Wetumpka road to the First Baptist Church after it was determined that the sanitary facilities were not sufficient at the first shelter.

Shortly after trucks started dropping the first arrivals at the First Baptist Church, food was brought in by the Red Cross.

Bread, cinnamon rolls, chicken, potato chips, soup, meat and grits were on tap for those who came in during the night.

One of the church workers said: "We're trying to do the best we can under the circumstances. We've got plenty of cots for the kids. Handling the adults is going to be a problem."

Most of the older Negroes in the room seemed somewhat unconcerned with their fate. The women laughed and were talking loudly, generally, in good spirit. Two men sat in a corner. One had his broken foot propped on a chair. The didn't say much.

There prevailed an atmosphere of mixed emotions in which the afflicted seemed to be less worried about their fate than those working around them attempting to soothe their pain.



NEGRO EVACUEES GATHER IN CHURCH BASEMENT
Food, Cots Made Available To North Montgomery Families

White and Negro Workers Join To Aid Alabama Flood Victims

New York

SELMA, Ala., Feb. 27 (AP)

White and Negro rescue workers toiled side by side last night, racial differences forgotten, in this flood-stricken central Alabama city.

At the latest count last night, 1,400 persons were being cared for in Red Cross shelters. Of those, all but about fifty were Negroes, the Red Cross reported.

Wendell Parrish, chairman of the Selma Red Cross chapter, said all were being cared for in Negro churches or schools, with white church workers and the lunchroom staffs of the city schools assisting.

Dr. Jack Pilkington, a Red Cross staff physician, made his rounds with both white and Negro nurses.

Typhoid shots were being given to all those evacuated from their homes.

Cooks are provided by church staffs, with volunteers assisting—both white and Negro.

Sheriff Jim Clark of Dallas County said that at the height of rescue operations, some 400 white persons had volunteered the use of their boats to remove Negro families from outlying areas.

Some persons refused to get into the boats. But as the waters rose higher, they boarded a National Guard helicopter and were brought to safety. Mr. Parrish said some had had to be removed from their houses by force.

The Red Cross has set up a field disaster headquarters in an American Legion home. All evacuees are processed there before being assigned to a shelter.

An old and dirty cover on the bed was soaking wet, she said. Since there were no dry clothes to be found for the child, a sheet was taken from a bed in another room, used by the man with whom the mother was living, to wrap the baby in.

Mrs. Moseley said the baby was so weak that, when placed in one position, it could not change it. It was unable to walk. When taken to the jail, the little girl drank two bottles of milk.

After the mother was charged, the child was handed over to the care of its paternal grandmother.

Mrs. Moseley said that 7 days after the arrest of the mother the little girl had improved to the point she could walk.

The mother was prosecuted under child-neglect laws, now en-

Term Meted Young Mother For Neglect

A young Negro woman who left her baby wet and alone in a locked room is now serving a one-year term in the county jail.

Lillian Ford, 19, had been charged with neglect after the Montgomery Fire Dept. began crackdown on parents who leave their children alone at home.

The crackdown followed the

deaths of five Negro children in

a fire at 109 N. Ripley St., Jan.

30. They had been left there by

themselves by their parents.

The Ford woman, whose home is at 1213 N. Ripley St., only a few blocks from the scene of the tragedy, was arrested and charged with neglect on Feb. 8.

A neighbor had complained to firemen that she continuously left her 16-month-old baby alone.

Mrs. Leezora Moseley, of the Family and Domestic Relations Court, investigated.

She found the child lying wet on a bed with no sheets, "just as cold as could be."

An old and dirty cover on the bed was soaking wet, she said. Since there were no dry clothes to be found for the child, a sheet was taken from a bed in another room, used by the man with whom the mother was living, to wrap the baby in.

Mrs. Moseley said the baby was so weak that, when placed in one position, it could not change it. It was unable to walk. When taken to the jail, the little girl drank two bottles of milk.

After the mother was charged, the child was handed over to the care of its paternal grandmother.

Mrs. Moseley said that 7 days after the arrest of the mother the little girl had improved to the point she could walk.

The mother was prosecuted under child-neglect laws, now en-

forced under the new court headed by Judge Richard Emet.

Housing Group Is Revived With Five New Members

The Macon County Housing Authority, incorporated here several years ago, was re-activated last week with the appointment of five new commissioners. At an organizational meeting of the group Friday night at the City Hall, Harry Goggins, was elected chairman; Olin Youngblood, Jr., co-chairman, and Gerald Lee Daniels, secretary-treasurer. Other members of the new commission are Allen Parker and Floyd Forman.

The Authority was organized here under city sponsorship and the commission will work closely with the city council in carrying out the program. Howard Lamar headed the former board of commissioners and others serving were Clarence Bazzel, W. F. Harrison, Marshall Segrest and Earl Doster.

Harry Writton, former head of the Housing Authority at Eufaula and now holding the same position at Meridian, Miss., was here for the meeting Friday to assist with the organization and to explain steps necessary for setting up an overall workable housing program.

A comprehensive public housing program here could be expected to aid elderly and retired persons and to attract more families to move here to reside. It would mean large expenditures in construction, creating of much additional employment and a tremendous boost to the general economy of the city and county.

In addition to the forming of the Housing Authority, the entire program includes consideration of public urban renewal, including re-use of land, selection of area etc., re-location housing private financing for housing for the elderly and nursing homes.

The Housing Authority will have the complete backing and support of the Housing committee of the Macon County League.

24 counties

get food aid

BY CHARLIE GRAINGER, News staff writer

The list of Alabama counties moving to bring surplus food to their needy today had grown to 24.

Shelby County public officials were seeking a central warehouse after unanimous adoption of the government food program. DISTRIBUTION is expected to begin here about March 1. The board of revenue and control and municipal heads from 10 incorporated areas in the county have not previously registered are asked to come to the Surplus Food Warehouse, 912 20th-st, n, today and tomorrow.

The program was set up on an \$8900 budget until the end of the fiscal year, Sept. 30. Then governing heads will review the program to determine the need to continue.

A five-man board of officials will be elected to assume administrative responsibilities. It will first name a commodity supervisor.

OSCAR L. BENTLEY, surplus food director of the State Department of Pensions and Security last week is being used to aid yesterday met with Shelby leaders extreme cases of destitution to advise on the location of the referred to the Cordinating Council by social agencies.

The DPS is the administering agent, under the direction of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Meanwhile, volunteer interviewers in Birmingham today were participating in a training course, readying to divide into teams and begin taking applications for surplus food in Jefferson County communities Monday.

John H. Carr, volunteer forces director, said first certification of Birmingham applicants was concluded yesterday with more than 5000 family-heads interviewed.

The Jefferson County Department of Pensions and Security has also made ready forms for some 14,000 families who are automatically qualified to receive free food.

nan of the library committee. Mrs. Meadors pointed out that Macon is one of the five counties in the state without a public library.

A report from the Committee on Retarded Children indicated that at least 32 children in the county could be eligible for special training as exceptional children. Mrs. Floyd Richards is head of the committee. The League is seeking a program for retarded children to be in operation by September.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

In other League activities, Allen Parker, chairman of the housing committee, said it was his "definite opinion" that Macon County will secure some type of low-cost housing soon. Housing officials from Washington and Atlanta were in Tuskegee in mid-February to study the situation.

Miss Myrt Preer, secretary of the League, reported that concrete efforts had been made in protest of the proposed merger of the two railroads in the county and toward efforts to procure more accesses to the interstate highway now under construction north of Tuskegee.

League president Dr. Riley Lumpkin, in summing the activities during February, told his co-workers, "Let us think of the Macon County League as 'Our League'." He added, "The whole purpose of the movement is to coordinate the efforts of people in the county for the betterment of people of every area."

Macon Group Eyes Plans For Library

TUSKEGEE (Special) — Plans for the possible construction of a \$40,000 public library for Macon County are under consideration by the Macon County League.

The proposal for the building, which would have one wing to be used as a museum, was presented to the League membership by Mrs. J. H. Meadors, chair-

46a 1961

Jobless form long lines for grocery orders

B. Thomas Alba

Mon. 2-6-61 P. 1

BY CHARLIE GRAINGER, News staff writer

In long lines they came—once-productive men now among the unemployed and women supporting their children—to draw green and white sheets of paper.

The papers mean food to this county's fundless and jobless.

They are grocery orders providing a week's supply of food for destitute families.

Target date for beginning certification of applicants is Thursday.

Volunteer interviewers will gather at Municipal Auditorium at 9 a.m. tomorrow for a training session. Careful certification procedures set out by the U. S.

Department of Agriculture must be followed.

In the briskness of 7 a.m. they gathered, to slowly file into the big brick administration building at 8:30 a.m.

There volunteer workers carefully interviewed them, then double-checked with welfare agencies to determine positively that each had no income.

"A second week of providing groceries to those with no income has been assured through the generous contributions to the Emergency Food Fund," said Darius A. Thomas, chairman of the Citizens Committee for Surplus Food.

At the present rate of contributions, we hope to be able to feed the most destitute until surplus food distribution is ready."

"Tomorrow we need volunteer interviewers to learn the processes of filling out forms."

"And we also need warehouse workers to volunteer to help with unloading and stacking of surplus food at the central warehouse."

"There are many details that take time that must be worked out," said Oscar Bentley, surplus food director of the State Department of Pensions and Security. He is in Birmingham helping rush through the paper-work necessary before distribution begins.

"The distribution must be on a countywide basis," Bentley said, "and commodities will not be passed out before certification of all those in Jefferson County who will receive surplus food is completed."

ALABAMA

"This program depends on Alabama's good neighbors," said Thomas. "And we are delighted day by day with their response thus far."

Parents Warned: Protect Children Appeal

Fire Tragedy Brings Threat

Of Prosecution

Montgomery, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 1 (UPI) — Asst. Chief Rufus John Patterson to do all possible Tally, head of the Fire Prevention Bureau here, said Wednesday. Earlier this week, the State day parents who leave small children alone in a house may be prosecuted.

Chief Tally issued his state aid to ease unemployment in five following the tragedy sections of Alabama. All five Monday when five young Negro children burned to death. Three were forestry areas, but the Conecuh forest was not one of them. The \$2 million would provide work for 1,200 persons up to July 1 in Birmingham, Gadsden, Florence, Jasper and Talladega.

In each case the parents were not present.

Chief Tally said a copy of Tuesday's fire report would be forwarded to the juvenile authorities.

"I have never seen so many small children left alone," Chief Tally said. "I'm going to put a stop to that, or someone is going to jail."

Chief Tally said Monday's fire disaster was possibly the largest single fatality fire in the city's history.

The deaths of the five Negro children equalled the total fatalities for last year here.

*Jones Urges
Federal Aid
For Conecuh*

Montgomery, Ala.

AND ALABAMA

Fletcher Jones has asked the Conecuh National Forest

south Alabama be included in the project from the Memphis group, and Kennedy Program that is creating jobs in hard-hitting unemployed areas.

In the telephone calls, we are 12 in number, three school teachers, four business women, one nurse, one

federal officials F. R. Thomas. "And we are delighted day by day with their response thus far."

He said help was "desperately needed" and called on the Kennedy Administration and Gov.

Talley, head of the Fire Prevention Bureau here, said Wednesday. Earlier this week, the State

day parents who leave small

children alone in a house may be prosecuted.

Chief Tally issued his state aid to ease unemployment in five following the tragedy sections of Alabama. All five

Monday when five young Negro

children burned to death. Three

were forestry areas, but the

Conecuh forest was not one of

them.

The \$2 million would provide

work for 1,200 persons up to July

1 in Birmingham, Gadsden, Flor-

ence, Jasper and Talladega.

In each case the parents were

not present.

Chief Tally said a copy of

Tuesday's fire report would be

forwarded to the juvenile au-

thorities.

"I have never seen so many

small children left alone,"

Chief Tally said. "I'm going to

put a stop to that, or someone

is going to jail."

Chief Tally said Monday's

fire disaster was possibly the

largest single fatality fire in

the city's history.

The deaths of the five Negro

children equalled the total fi-

talities for last year here.

NEED ASSISTANCE

Montgomery, Ala.

ALABAMA

Montgomery, Ala.

\$10,810 disbursed for food first day

BY CHARLIE GRAINGER AND DAVE LANGFORD

News staff writers

Anxiously they waited in long lines again today, desperate families needing something to eat.

The second day of the Emergency Food Program brought additional hundreds to the Alabama State Fair grounds where volunteer caseworkers are distributing small orders for groceries.

As the doors were closed yesterday 1061 household heads had been interviewed and given certificates for emergency food.

To qualify they cannot be receiving any income whatsoever.

The food orders, ranging in size according to the individual families,

Food list, Page 11

situation, totaled \$10,810 the first day.

A BREAKDOWN SHOWED 296 got \$5 orders, 429 got \$10 orders and 336 got \$15 orders.

John Carr of the Citizens Committee for Surplus Food, who is directing the interviews, said many more applicants turned out yesterday than he anticipated.

As early as 7 a.m. the auditorium at the Fairgrounds was filled with hundreds of needy families. And they continued to come. At 10 a.m. the food committee was forced to shut the doors and ask those who weren't admitted to come back another day.

Assisting Carr yesterday were more than 100 volunteers taking interviews.

"THESE VOLUNTEERS did a wonderful job of obtaining the necessary information," Carr said.

The food committeeman also Dell Parrish, local Red Cross chairman, said all were cited the orderliness of yesterday's waiting crowds.

White church and school lunchroom staffs helped. Dr. Jack Pilkington, Red Cross staff physician, made his rounds with white and colored nurses. Sheriff Jim Clark of Dallas County said that at the height of rescue operations, some 100 white persons volunteered the use of their boats to remove colored families from outlying areas.

Carr said he expected today's certification process to be better organized than yesterday's.

He said they will continue interviewing needy persons at the Fairgrounds "as long as the money lasts and as long as we continue to find persons eligible."

HE REITERATED that the emergency food orders are being given only to those persons with

Registration for food to be held three days

Registration for surplus food for all persons who have not registered will be conducted Monday through Wednesday in Birmingham for applicants in all areas of the county.

Registration is for food to be distributed in April, when at least four items will be added to the list of six in the March distribution, said John Carr, director of volunteers.

He said persons who have not yet registered should apply at the surplus food warehouse at 912 20th St. N.

Items to be added to the surplus food list in April are powdered eggs, canned pork and gravy, oat meal, pea beans and possibly peanut butter, Carr said.

Emergency causes Ala. citizens to forget race

SELMA, Ala. — Colored and white rescue workers forgot their racial differences as they tried to stem the tide of tragedy brought about by the flood last week.

At one time, 1,400 persons were being cared for in Red Cross shelters. All but about 50 were colored. Wren-

dell Parrish, local Red Cross chairman, said all were

cited the orderliness of yesterday's waiting crowds.

White church and school lunchroom staffs helped. Dr. Jack Pilkington, Red Cross staff physician, made his rounds with white and colored nurses. Sheriff Jim Clark relatively little confusion and of Dallas County said that at the height of rescue operations, some 100 white persons volunteered the use of their

boats to remove colored families from outlying areas.



DAT. 3-18-61
AIDING FLOOD VICTIMS — Members of the Tuskegee Institute (Ala.) chapter of the American Red Cross are shown handling clothing and bedding for thousands of persons who were left homeless by disastrous floods which

swept Alabama. Left to right: Mrs. Anna L. Lewis, Dr. Withrow McEngle (chapter chairman), Mrs. Grace Hooks (vice chairman) and Mrs. Jewel Brown.

Birmingham Negroes Against Illegitimacy

Some weeks ago *The News* editorially Among own race reported on a movement in Memphis by a group of Negro club women, all well educated, including teachers and nurses, who had formed an organization to raise funds to fight illegitimacy among some of their race.

With funds raised, they intend to hire a social worker who, on each report of groes have taken steps to curb a first-child illegitimate birth, would the call on the woman and attempt to re-rate among their race. habilitate her and prevent the possibility of sad repetition.

Dates 1-24-61
A Birmingham Negro group at once showed interest. Now an organization has been formed here to do a parallel job. Paul R. Jones, a probation officer for the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, is available already to help the new group.

Jones has pointed out the seriousness of the problem in our own city. Through publicity and church other organizations and working directly in such cases, the new group plans to stimulate sound family life and curb the condition.

Negroes of Birmingham who are setting themselves up for this job deserve every commendation and the fullest assistance of all in this community should such be in order. We are certain they will not find help lacking.

Negro group to seek curb on Illegitimacy

A group of Birmingham Ne- over 24, most cases of chronic repeaters are found, who hope to collect state funds for the support of their children.

About one of every four Negro babies born in Jefferson County know where they can go for help," is to an unmarried girl or woman said Floyd. "They know where an, Walter B. Floyd, Negro health educator for the Health Dept., told a meeting at Smithfield Li- sult family counsellors and such groups as the Planned Parenthood Assn."

In 1959, the most recent figures available, Floyd said there were 1650 illegitimate non-white births and 185 white illegitimate births.

At the meeting yesterday, the Jefferson County Social Workers Assn. announced plans for a takes, thus stemming repeat "Strengthen Family Life Week," cases.

Feb. 12-19. Besides Jones and Floyd, others at the meeting were Darcus Hastings, also a probation officer; William Negro social agencies, civic lie Hall, public relations man; and fraternal organizations, Mrs. Ruth Boatwright, visiting chpches, and newspapers and teacher, Jefferson County Schools: other communication media, the the Rev. H. C. Terrell, pastor association said it hopes "to strengthen family life in the Negro community, and curb the growing illegitimate birth rate."

Paul R. Jones, probation officer for the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, conceived the idea for what he termed a "mass blitzkreig" following a Metropolitan Audit report last October on illegitimacy in this area.

PART OF THE program here is being patterned after similar action which was successfully taken in Memphis, Tenn.

"Illegitimate births are highest in areas of crowded, sub-standard housing, and where standards of income, recreation, education and health are low," said Jones.

"Down through the years, the Negro community has accepted it, and this has caused perpetuation," he said. "The unwed mother is not ostracized today."

The largest number of unmarried mothers are between the ages of 15 and 24, Floyd told the group, and the child is usually their first. In cases of women

A resolution adopted by the group said its program must "aid in prevention of illegitimate births and at the same time be directed at correcting morals of persons who have made mis-

takes, thus stemming repeat "Strengthen Family Life Week," cases."

Besides Jones and Floyd, others at the meeting were Darcus Hastings, also a probation officer; William Negro social agencies, civic lie Hall, public relations man; and fraternal organizations, Mrs. Ruth Boatwright, visiting chpches, and newspapers and teacher, Jefferson County Schools:

other communication media, the the Rev. H. C. Terrell, pastor association said it hopes "to strengthen family life in the Negro community, and curb the growing illegitimate birth rate."

Miller Memorial Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Joel West, a radio minister; and Mrs. L. M. Cartwright, of the YWCA.

46a 1961

Health Care Plan
Urged In Alabama

Court Denies
Fairfield Negroes

Elderly Would Be Benefited

By Federal-State Funds

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 6. (UPI) — The

(UPI) — A nine-member ad-

visory committee representing group of Negroes at

the state's health organizations

Friday urged the introduction of

a new Federal-state health care

plan for the state's elderly by

April 1 this year.

The committee recommended

to the State Department of Pen-

sions and Security the adoption

of a hospitalization plan for the

acutely ill in the 65-and-over age

group.

The group also strongly sought by the Negroes.

recommended administration of

the new plan be placed in the

hands of the State Health De-parts of

partment which already handles

two medical care programs for

the aged.

The advisory committee of

Negroes. Grooms ruled that there

ferred its suggestions during a was no evidence of discrimina-

tion.)

the Welfare Agency. The agency

is not bound to follow the com-

mittee's suggestions, but all in-

dications are the new medical

plan will go into operation as

suggested.

Alvin Prestwood, state wel-

fare commissioner, said that

owing to the amount of state-

Federal funds available, the hos-

pitalization plan will have to be

limited in several respects, in-

cluding length of stay in hos-

pital and—or type of treatment.

He said the plan could be ad-

ministered by his department,

the State Health Department or

the Blue Cross-Blue Shield

group.

Mr. Prestwood said the pro-

posed program will be available

only to those of the state's aged

already receiving old age pen-

sions—about 100,000 persons.

The group asked the Legisla-

ture for action to allow the

about 150,000 other aged not re-

ceiving pensions to join the

scheme.

The commissioner said the pro-

posed plan will operate in

addition to the department's

program of aid to persons liv-

ing in nursing homes. Which—

like the proposed plan—operates

on a 4-1 Federal matching funds

basis.

He said his agency could

probably raise, with matching

funds, \$2,500,000 immediately.

ALABAMA (HOUSING)

5 Commissioners Appointed To Macon Housing Authority

TUSKEGEE (Special) — The Macon County Housing Authority, incorporated several years ago, was re-activated last week with the appointment of five new commissioners.

New officers named by the group include Harry Goggins, chairman; Olin Youngblood Jr., co-chairman, and Gerald Lee Daniels, secretary treasurer. Other commissioners are Allen Parker and Floyd Forman.

The authority was organized under city sponsorship and the commission will work closely with the city council in carrying out the program. Former commissioners were Howard Lamm, chairman, Clarence Brazzel, W. F. Harrison, Marshall Segrest and East Doster.

Harry Writton, head of the Housing Authority at Meridian, Miss., has met with the new commissioners to outline a program for future housing.

The commissioners were told that a comprehensive public housing program could be expected to aid elderly and retired persons and attract more families to reside in Tuskegee. This would mean large expenditures in construction, creating additional employment and thus a boost to the general economy of the county.

In addition to forming the Housing Authority, the entire program includes consideration of urban renewal including re-use of land, re-location of housing, private financing for housing for the elderly and nursing homes.

The new commission has been given the "complete backing" of the housing committee of the Macon County League.

46a 1961

CALIFORNIA

Negro Organizations To Get Quarter Million Dollars From Court Decision

San Francisco Advocate Jackson, Miss.
San Francisco, Calif., April 24
The San Francisco Foundation for Aged Colored People and the Booker T. Washington Community Service Center have just received word of a court decision that they are eligible to receive a quarter-million dollars from the will of Martin J. Heller.

Mr. Heller, a native of San Francisco, died in 1958, leaving an estate of nearly three million dollars from his mining interests in Peru. Half of the estate was bequeathed to the University of California's School of Engineering, and the remainder was to be divided equally among organizations for the relief of Jewish refugees, the blind, the San Francisco Home for the Aged, the Jewish Home for the Aged, and an agency for the benefit of aged colored people in the Bay Area, with the provision that if any of these grants should prove impossible to carry out, the funds would be divided proportionately among the other beneficiaries.

The grant for the benefit of aged Negroes was contested by the University of California and the Jewish Home for the Aged on the ground that no qualified agency existed in the Bay Area, and a ruling to that effect was requested from the New York Surrogate Court. Through cooperation between the Attorney General of New York, California's Attorney General (at that time Edmund G. Brown, now Governor) and Stanley Mosk, now Attorney General, the Booker T. Washington Center and the Foundation for Aged Colored People were informed of this development, and appeared in court to oppose the University's request.

On Wednesday of this week, the request was denied by Surrogate Court, with the result that the Foundation is eligible to receive approximately a quarter-million dollars, which will be used to fund a program to be administered principally by the Booker T. Washington Center.

Dr. Daniel A. Collins, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Foundation, said that the funds would be invested and the income used to expand their program,

which has as its first purpose the relief of the immediate necessities of the Negro aged throughout the Bay Area who are without other resources. The grant will make possible a large-scale community survey to locate such people and additional funds for the payment of medical bills and other needs. Any money remaining will be used to enrich the lives of other aged people in the Negro community. The total program is guided by the principle that as far as possible, the aged should be maintained in homes with their families or in apartments designed for them. The Foundation carries on a year-round program to increase the funds available for these purposes.

Directors of the Foundation are Dr. Daniel A. Collins, Judge Clarence Linn, and Attorney Tom Berkley.

46a 1961

CALIFORNIA

\$250,000 Bequeathed to 'Frisco Aged Foundation and BTW Center

Sat. 4-29-61

SAN FRANCISCO — The San Francisco Foundation for Aged Colored People and the Booker T. Washington Community Service Center have received word of a court decision that they are eligible to receive a quarter-million dollars from the will of Martin J. Heller.

Mr. Heller, a native of San Francisco, died in 1958, leaving an estate of nearly \$3 million from his mining interests in Peru.

Half of the estate was bequeathed to the University of California School of Engineering.

The remainder was to be divided equally among organizations for the relief of Jewish refugees, Home for the Aged, the Jewish Home for the Aged, and an agency for the benefit of aged colored people in the Bay area, with the provision that if any of these grants should prove impossible to carry out the funds would be divided proportionately among the other beneficiaries.

THE GRANT for the benefit of aged Negroes was contested by the University of California and the Jewish Home for the Aged on the ground that no qualified agency existed in the Bay area, and a ruling to that effect was requested from the New York Surrogate Court.

Through cooperation between the Attorney General of New York, California's Attorney General (at that time Edmund G. Brown, now Governor) and Stanley Mosk, now Attorney General, the Booker T. Washington Center and the Foundation for Aged Colored People were informed of this development, and appeared in court to oppose the university's request.

The request was denied by Surrogate Court with the result that the foundation is eligible to receive approximately a quarter million dollars, which will be used to fund a program to be administered principally by the Booker T. Washington Center.

DR. DANIEL A. COLLINS, chairman of the board of directors of the foundation, said that the funds would be invested and rose to 517,000 state-wide, the income used to expand their highest total in ten years. The unemployment rate of 8 per cent compared with 6.9 per cent in December and 5.9 per cent in January, 1960.

In their survey during the week of Feb. 5 to 11, the state asocial workers found unemployed large-scale community survey to locate such people and additional funds for the payment of medical bills and other needs.

Any money remaining will be used to enrich the lives of other people in the Negro community.

CALIFORNIA AREAS HIT BY RECESSION

N.Y. Times
Gov. Brown Gets a Report

—Calls Situation Serious

—Jobless Total Rises

New York N.Y.
By BILL BECKER
Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19 — With more than 500,000 unemployed, California faced conditions comparable in some counties to the depression days of the Nineteen Thirties.

That was the low-point of a week by John M. Wedemeyer, director of the State Department of Social Welfare.

Gov. Edmund G. Brown, terming the recession serious, today called a conference in Sacramento for March 13 to combat the problem.

"We don't intend to let anyone starve," the Governor said. The welfare report stated that "there is currently little testimony that people are starving, although there are some indications of some malnutrition." A "decided increase" was found in the number of calls on public health agencies.

Department investigators found conditions in thirteen representative counties checked substantially worse than a year ago. These included such big counties as Los Angeles, San Diego and Alameda, and smaller

counties, both rural and semi-rural.

The jobless total in January, the highest total in ten years. The unemployment rate of 8 per cent compared with 6.9 per cent in December and 5.9 per cent in January, 1960.

In their survey during the week of Feb. 5 to 11, the state asocial workers found unemployed spreading to skilled laboring groups for the first time in years. Main industries affected were construction, aircraft, steel and lumber.

The reports showed unemployment benefits were being depleted at a rate that could bring about a potentially critical condition in several counties "in the next two or three months."

In San Diego County alone, nearly 1,200 workers a month are exhausting benefits. One building trades union reported 500 unemployed of a total membership of 1,500.

Much of the unemployment, investigators found, is among persons under 25 years of age, many of them with families. Negroes and Mexican-Americans have been especially hard hit, the report added.

Increased shut-off of utilities, refinancing of contracts and repossession of cars and furniture were noted. Foreclosures and bankruptcies were reported steadily rising, especially in populous Los Angeles County. Ninety per cent of the bankrupt were individual wage earners who overused their credit.

The county's Bureau of Public Assistance went on an emergency forty-eight hour work week to cope with mounting relief requests. The bureau handled 10,687 relief applications during January and expected more this month.

The bureau director, Leland C. Carter, said: "It's the heaviest I've seen since I started here in the middle of the depression." Voluntary agencies are helping somewhat, but the state workers found that these groups have limited funds.

Governor Brown, meanwhile, requested President Kennedy to include California in the proposed Federal Food Stamp Plan to help feed the unemployed.

Frisco agency for aged gets \$250,000 from will

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
2nd Ave. Commerce
Baltimore Md.
SAN FRANCISCO — The San Francisco Foundation for Aged Colored People and the Booker T. Washington Community Service Center have just received word of a court decision that they are eligible to receive \$250,000 from the will of Martin J. Heller of New York.

Mr. Heller, a native of San Francisco, died in 1958, leaving an estate of nearly \$3 million from his mining interests in Peru. Half of the estate was bequeathed to the University of California School of Engineering.

THE REMAINDER was to be divided equally among organizations for the relief of Jewish refugees, the blind, the San Francisco Home for the Aged, the Jewish Home for the Aged, and an agency for the benefit of aged colored people in the Bay Area.

The grant for the benefit of aged colored persons was contested by the University of California and the Jewish Home for the Aged on the ground that no qualified agency existed in the Bay Area and a ruling to that effect was requested from the New York Surrogate Court.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON Center and the Foundation for Aged Colored People were informed of this development, and appeared in court to oppose the university's request.

On Wednesday of last week, the request was denied by Surrogate Court. The foundation will use the money to fund a program to be administered principally by the Booker T. Washington Center.

46a 1961

~~Amputee Looks Ahead~~

Washington Post Oct 3 Sat 8-19-61

To His Return to Job

D.C.

By Helen Dewar
Washington D.C.
Staff Reporter

were trying to devise a mechanism to help Hayes get up from his wheelchair but "before we could get it done he down the hallway," challenged was standing by himself."

James B. Hayes, who 15 months ago lay near death—the job for GSA, this time as practically a quadruple amputee. But he will re-

This quip to a fellow patient turn to the hospital for treatment at the National Orthopedic Hospital in improve the usefulness of his Arlington typified the spirit remaining arm. He has been with which the 32-year-old under surgery 19 times.

Washington man has fought his long, hard battle for life, long and trying. Even sitting

Hospital officials call him up seemed impossible at first their "pride and joy." Not to the former football player, only has his indomitable spirit who was a fullback on an Army team in Europe from say, but it has proved an in-1951 to 1953. Now he is proud

spiration to other patients. to say that he can stay almost

In May, 1960, Hayes, who all day on his artificial legs lived at 111 U st. nw., was which weigh 28 lbs.

working on a huge trans. "You never know how much former at the General Serv. you have to contend with ices Administration ware when you have normal legs house in Alexandria when the and arms," Hayes explained boom of a crane hit a high as he went through the 10 or tension wire. Three men more motions it now takes standing near him were elec- him to light a cigarette. trocuted and Hayes was "It was hard," Hayes said, burned critically.

"but there are shortcuts to everything. You try something once and it's hard, but you try again and it's a little easier." For days he ran a 107-degree temperature and hovered near death, hospital officials said. Both legs and one arm were amputated. His other arm was

so severely burned that it has been rendered almost useless.

But today, with the aid of artificial limbs and a philosophy that nothing is impossible if you just try hard enough, Hayes is walking at a moderately fast pace, writing rapidly and gracefully, painting ceramics and taking complete care of himself.

His artful and delicate ceramics, done with metal pinchers attached to the stump of his right arm, have been put on display by the hospital staff.

"Now he's so independent he doesn't need any help," commented Dr. Arthur E. White, medical coordinator for the rehabilitation center. White said hospital workers



By Bob Burchette, Staff Photographer

James B. Hayes, a quadruple amputee whom officials at the National Orthopaedic and Rehabilitation Hospital call their "pride and joy," descends stairs. His nurse, Mrs. Joseph Holup, looks on. With the aid of artificial limbs, he can walk easily, write rapidly, paint ceramics and take complete care of himself.

46a 1961

D.C.

Welfare Dept. Honors 30 Foster Parents

Washington Post



fun make a family.

"Treat each child like an individual," advised panelist Frances Watson. "Don't say 'this is a foster child' and 'this is a natural child.' They're all children."

Speakers agreed that the occasional practice of paging "Welfare Department wards" in schools is bad. "Welfare children are like all children," they declared.

"I fell in love," Ada Singletary of 637 11th st. ne., told a reporter, "and one child led to another." She and her husband Robert, a velet at the Chevy Chase Club, now have six children, all handicapped.

Wed 10-18-61
Washington D.C.

By Arthur Eells, Staff Photographer

MR. AND MRS. WILLIE NEWELL

... honored at foster parents' meeting here

By M. D. Rosenberg
Staff Reporter

"I'd be lonesome without kids," explained Mrs. Willie Newell, 70, "Mama" to 204 Welfare Department wards since she and "Daddy Newell," a retired YMCA employee in his 80s, took in their first in 1927.

The Newells, honored with 28 other veterans at the Department's annual foster parents' meeting yesterday, now have five "toddlers" in their home at 943 Rhode Island ave. nw.

Also cited were two Gaithersburg sisters, Fannie Brown whose late husband cared for 46 boys with his first wife — and Mrs. John Howard, who with her husband has taken in 49 children. The sisters are continuing a tradition begun by their mother in 1922.

Presenting the awards, Welfare Director Gerard M. Shea told the 300 of his 600 foster parents at the First Baptist Church that 250 children are in Junior Village awaiting the homes 1300 others have found. Shea said he hoped he could be permitted to raise the current \$53 a month allowance per child.

But, in a discussion on teenaged foster children, Annie Bell Davis of Remington, Va., gave another view. One of her boys' football exploits cost him two teeth, she said, and "pride swelled up my cheeks."

"My mother's just wonderful," said panelist Virginia Reeves, 16, to a gush of applause. Virginia's "mother," Marjorie Awkward of Brighton, Md., stood up and beamed and said that daily prayer and

46a 1961

D.C.



The Washington Post
P.1
January 10, 1961

By Arthur Ellis, Staff Photographer

Things Look Better for Dorine

Washington D.C.
Dorine Mathews, 6, is a Washington first-grader with every right to look ahead to many productive years in school. The reason: Dorine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mathews, 113 W st. nw., has just

been fitted with glasses purchased out of a special fund of the Prevention of Blindness Society, one of the agencies aided by the United Givers Fund. Related story on UGF appears on Page B1.

Housing for Elderly Gets White House Boost

By Edward Cowan

The Washington
United Press International
The Kennedy Administration has presented Congress several proposals aimed at producing more housing for elderly persons.

The Washington
There are two basic reasons for this push to do more in the elderly housing area:

The Washington
It has been neglected, in the Administration's judgment, with a resulting shortage of housing which meets the personal needs and ability to pay of elderly persons.

The Washington
• It is politically useful. Members of Congress and municipal authorities are acutely aware of the increasing number of citizens—and votes—in the upper age brackets. Consequently, housing bills and projects which bear the "elderly" stamp have excellent chances of enactment or approval.

The Washington
Officials acknowledged privately that they have been trying to borrow for public housing some of the political and public relations appeal of elderly housing. This explains the passage in the President's special housing message in which he said he would direct the housing administrator "to earmark 50,000 units of low-rent, public housing specifically for low-income elderly persons and families."

Actually, the White House may not issue such a formal directive even after Congress grants, as is expected, the President's request for authority to subsidize an additional 100,000 low-rent housing units. Some officials say such a directive may not be necessary and might only strip the Public Housing Administration of useful flexibility in signing subsidy contracts.

Marie McGuire, the new

Public Housing Commissioner, pioneered public housing for the elderly in San Antonio, where she was executive director of the local housing authority. Her view is that low-rent projects should be mixed—some units for older persons and some units available for others.

Officials here believe that this approach may solve one of public housing's knottiest problems—getting local government to provide a site. "Elderly housing is a pretty potent symbol," commented one expert. "It's going to be a lot easier to pass muster with the city council for a site."

Efforts are also afoot to expand the Government's direct loan program for elderly housing. The Administration has asked Congress to increase the initial authorization from \$50 million to \$100 million. Rep. Albert Rains (D-Ala.), chairman of the House Housing Subcommittee, is reported to favor boosting the authority to \$150 million.

However, even after funds for loans are authorized they must be appropriated. Appropriations committees invariably are less than generous.

State Sets Up Housing Curbs For Migrants

Sat. 3-46a 1961
By GENE MILLER
Herald Staff Writer

The state established an emergency seven-point housing regulation Friday to cover migrant farm workers ousted from condemned labor camps. camps was creating even worse

The idea: To prevent everproblems then already existed. worse living conditions outside "I'm beginning to wonder," he

the camps than existed before said.

12 were closed.
In effect, the Florida Hotel and Restaurant Commission simply lowered its standards temporarily — probably for five or six weeks.

PB1 His comments came as health officials asked Metro police to run off migrants who have merely swarmed out of condemned camps into condemned houses.

But the standards were lowered to a definite enforceable level, said Commissioner Robert A. Riedel.

The commission has jurisdiction over all for-rent rooms in Florida — filth-ridden hovels as well as swank Gold Coast hotels.

The commission has jurisdiction over all for-rent rooms in Florida — filth-ridden hovels as well as swank Gold Coast hotels.

Riedel issued the regulations Friday after personally inspecting migrant living quarters in Florida City and Homestead.

"Ten or 20 persons are living in a single room in some places" he said. "They stack up mattresses on one bunk during the day and then flop them all over the floor at night."

The new regulations require a bunk, bed or cot for each occupant.

Most significant step in the emergency measure, however, is approval of bathrooms without hot water.

"If we enforced the hot water standard," said Riedel, "we'd throw hundreds of these people out into the streets."

Riedel hedged when asked flatly if the Dade Health Department condemnation of

"The influx of people looking for shelter outside the camps is tremendous," Riedel said.

Besides the hot water and one - bunk - per - person regulations, the new orders require one complete bathroom for each sex for every 15 persons.

The State said it would strictly enforce regulations preventing cooking in rooms, sanitary conditions, and keeping yards free of debris.

All persons renting to migrants must apply for licenses within ten days, the commission said. None will be granted for buildings condemned by local authorities.

Most significant step in the emergency measure, however, is approval of bathrooms without hot water.

"If we enforced the hot water standard," said Riedel, "we'd throw hundreds of these people out into the streets."

Riedel hedged when asked flatly if the Dade Health Department condemnation of

46a 1961

FLORIDA

Check Lost, Found And Returned With Footprints On It

Miami Herald P-4A

By DICK KNIGHT

Herald Writer

Scores of Miamians walked across \$639 on a downtown sidewalk Wednesday but only one — Mrs. Bette Haskell — stopped to pick up the money.

And about the same time, 70-year-old Frank Mills frantically reported to the Social Security office that he had lost his payment check endorsed and ready to be cashed by anyone.

Mills tried to cash the check at three banks and the post office but was refused because he didn't have enough identification. Then, when he got the identification, he lost the check.

Five hours later Mrs. Haskell met Mr. Mills and handed over the somewhat battered check for \$639.

Mills, of 363 NW 14th St., retired recently after 14 years work at a downtown apartment building. The check was for a year's accumulated Social Security benefits.

Wednesday he spent most of the morning at Miami banks trying to cash the check. At each bank he was told he didn't have enough identification.

"So I went to see Dr. James McCormick and he gave me a letter saying he had known me for 24 years and that the check was mine," Mills said.

Armed with the letter Mills started off to another bank but when he reached in his pocket for the check, it was gone.

Mrs. Haskell, an employee of The Miami Herald payroll department was on her way to lunch.

"I saw several people walk

over the check — it was all folded up — and I walked over it myself, then turned around and picked it up," she explained.

She tried to call Mills but found he had no phone. Mills reported the loss to Social Security and trudged back home.

When Mrs. Haskell turned over the check to Mills, he was speechless for a moment, then a wide grin spread over his face and he cried:

"Dear Lord, bless you for being an honest, fine person. I surely thank you for bringing it back to me."

Mills said the check will be used to pay "a lot of bills I owe around this town."



—Herald Staff Photo by JOHN PINEDA

Frank Mills Happy Over it All
...his \$639 check lost but found and returned

46a 1961

(HOUSING) FHA

46a



Atlanta Daily World
DISCUSS HOUSING PROBLEM. Charles L. Warden, left, of Brooklyn, N.Y., president of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers, and Willis H. Jordan, standing, of Stuyvesant's Development Corporation, in Brooklyn, called on Housing Administrator Robert C. Weaver to report on the National Association's recent mid-winter board meeting. Speaking for the Association, they asked Mr. Weaver's support in making it easier for displaced families to obtain housing through FHA financed and other Government assistance programs. They said they are concerned with excessive discounts minority families often must pay when they borrow money to buy or build homes. Mr. Warden and Mr. Jordan also advised the Housing Administrator of the willingness of the Association's membership to serve on any advisory committee or in any other advisory capacity that he might wish.

Weaver Explains Atlanta Daily World Aims In Federal Housing Position

Atlanta Daily World
NEW YORK — Dr. Robert C. Weaver declared last week that his job as Federal housing chief "is not to take care of a future Little

Rock or New Orleans, but to clear out slums and increase the supply of housing for 25 million Americans now living in sub-standard dwellings."

In an article in the current issue of Look Magazine, Weaver stressed that his task in Washington is "to enforce, not create, housing programs."

Weaver, whose appointment by

Louisiana Department of Labor.

In 1952, he joined the Federal Housing Administration and became assistant to the FHA Commissioner on Intergroup Relations.

He served there until August of 1959 when he was appointed to the NHFA post which he held up to his present appointment.

Mr. McGraw was born on August 24, 1898, in Brooks County, Ga. He received the A. B. degree from Atlanta University, an M. A. in economics and M. B. A. from the University of Michigan, and a Ph.D in economics from Harvard.

After graduating from Michigan he worked three years as a bank clerk and auditor in Chicago. Then he taught economics at Bishop College at Marshall, Texas, before entering Harvard for graduate study.

on a fellowship. After two years at Harvard, where he worked on the doctorate, he became registrar and also the head of the Department of Economics and Business Administration at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.

He went on leave after four years, to return to Harvard as a Rosenwald Fellow to resume work on his Ph. D which he received in 1939.

46a

Weaver Urges Speedup in Housing Program

Philadelphia
The first step in stemming the tide of economic recession is the revival of the lagging housing industry. Robert C. Weaver, new administrator of the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency, declared here Thursday.

Weaver made his first public address since his appointment to the post by President Kennedy before a national meeting of ACTION, Inc., the American Council to Improve Our Neighborhoods.

He told 100 ACTION repre-

sentatives at the Sheraton Hotel that homebuilding had dropped to one of its lowest levels since the close of the Second World War.

"New housing starts this year are running 20 percent below a year ago, and worse yet, one third below the rate of two years ago," Weaver said. In round figures, this represents a drop during the two-year period of nearly 500,000 units—from one and a half million to barely over a million, Weaver explained.

He said this happened despite a growing market for housing, particularly among lower middle income families.

These families, he said, could afford, with little or no subsidy, to better their own housing conditions. Many are directly affect-

ed when older buildings are torn down in urban renewal projects or forgotten, Weaver said—the families who live in substandard housing in small rural communities and on farms.

462

Their ability to pay is rising at a rapid rate, Weaver said, "but we are not providing good housing for this market in proportion to their ability to pay."

463

Weaver, the first Negro appointed by the President to high governmental office, said that many of these lower middle income families belonged to minority groups.

464

465

466

467

468

469

470

471

472

473

474

475

476

477

478

479

480

481

482

483

484

485

486

487

488

489

490

491

492

493

494

495

496

497

498

499

500

501

502

503

504

505

506

507

508

509

510

511

512

513

514

515

516

517

518

519

520

521

522

523

524

525

526

527

528

529

530

531

532

533

534

535

536

537

538

539

540

541

542

543

544

545

546

547

548

549

550

551

552

553

554

555

556

557

558

559

560

561

562

563

564

565

566

567

568

569

570

571

572

573

574

575

576

577

578

579

580

581

582

583

584

585

586

587

588

589

590

591

592

593

594

595

596

597

598

599

600

601

602

603

604

605

606

607

608

609

610

611

612

613

614

615

616

617

618

619

620

621

622

623

624

625

626

627

628

629

630

631

632

633

634

635

636

637

638

639

640

641

642

643

644

645

646

647

648

649

650

651

652

653

654

655

656

657

658

659

660

661

662

663

664

665

666

667

668

669

670

671

672

673

674

675

676

677

678

679

Kennedy Warns Housing Race Bars Damage U.S.

The Montgomery Advertiser Fri 7-7-67

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Kennedy administration assembled Washington real estate men Thursday and warned that racial barriers around luxury apartments here may cost this country the U.N. votes of emerging African nations.

After the closed meeting, officials claimed progress toward solving a delicate international problem: how ~~to find~~ suitable housing for the growing African diplomatic corps in Washington.

Several real estate men operating apartments in the area west of 16th Street offered at the session to make housing available to African diplomats, officials said. A committee of real estate men was set up to tackle the problem.

"I'm not going to say the solution will be complete in a few months, but constructive progress was made," said Angier Biddle Duke, the State Department's chief of protocol.

Morris Cafritz, big real estate man and husband of the famous hostess, Gwen Cafritz, emerged from the meeting declaring: "Personally, I'm willing to build a building of any size, without profit, to help solve this problem. We are spending billions for foreign aid, yet this situation gives us a black eye."

As for his existing apartment buildings, he said most of them contain mostly efficiency apartments, unsuitable for diplomats with children, but he pledged cooperation.

The problem concerns mostly younger diplomats, because ambassadors usually live in embassies.

Duke made public the text of a talk he gave to the real estate men in the State Department conference room.

AFRICANS LIVE

More than 75 staff members of African embassies live here now, he said, and over 100 more will come here in the next year and a half.

"The African diplomats know that the great majority of real estate owners in Washington refuse to accept African diplomats in apartment buildings located in the better residential areas," he said.

Many of these diplomats represent their countries both here and in the United Nations, he said, and in many cases the way they vote in the United Nations "is directly affected by their experiences in this country."

President Kennedy sent word to the conference that he is intensely interested in solving the housing problem.

A survey made by the State Department of 211 luxury apartments in northwest Washington showed: 128 would not accept African diplomats; 8 would accept; 21 might accept, but the responses were ambiguous; 17 probably would not accept, though the replies were ambiguous, and on 37 no information was obtained.

Find Negroes In Worst Housing

Census Shows $\frac{1}{3}$ *Chicago Defender* Rent Units Bad

By EDWARD COWAN

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The quality of housing in the United States improved considerably in the 1950's but there still are millions of families living in substandard houses and apartments.

Nonwhites, mainly Negroes, occupy a disproportionately large share of substandard dwellings in relation to their share of the population.

These three points are the chief conclusions of the Census Bureau in recent reports on the 1960 census of housing. It was conducted concurrently with the population count.

"ALL PLUMBING"

Census takers checked dwellings to see what condition they were in and whether they had "all plumbing facilities." By that the bureal meant flush toilet, running hot and cold water, and a bath—each private, not shared with another family.

Dwellings were rated as

sound, deteriorating or dilapidated. In the 1950 census of housing they were rated only as dilapidated or not dilapidated.

The bureau also broke down its figures by owners and tenants.

Here is what the census taker found:

Of the 58,323,000 dwelling units in the nation, five out of six were not dilapidated and had full plumbing.

1 in 6 DELAPIDATED

Conversely, one out of six was in dilapidated condition or lacked full plumbing. Bad as that may seem, in 1950 it was more than one out of three.

Nonwhite household occupied 5.2 million housing units, about 10 per cent of the total number of occupied dwellings. But nonwhites occupied 20 per cent of owned units in substandard condition and more than 30 per cent of substandard rented units.

The greatest improvement in housing quality was in homes occupied by the owners, the bureau said. This resulted from the home building boom of the 1950's which saw millions of new houses turn open country into thickly populated suburbs.

Nearly 90 per cent of owner-occupied houses were not dilapidated and had all plumbing, as against 70 per cent in 1950. There were 29 million such units in 1960, an increase of 78 per cent from 1950.

At the same time there was a decline in number of units lacking full plumbing or in dilapidated condition from 17.1 million to 8.8 million.

Substandard housing continued to be more prevalent among renters than home owners and in rural as opposed to urban areas.

President proposed expansion of present federal housing efforts and several new uses of federal mortgage insurance.

2 MILLION YEARLY

By 1970, he said, construction of two million new houses and apartments a year will be necessary merely to keep up with population growth.

Citing the 18 per cent drop in home building last year, Kennedy said there is no longer an enormous backlog of economic demand which can be released simply by providing ample credit."

"Credit devices must now be used selectively," he said to stimulate home building for moderate and low income families. He said it is these families who offer the largest and most immediate potential housing market.

Kennedy said he would "shortly offer" to Congress a proposal for creation of a cabinet-rank department of housing and urban affairs. The housing and home finance agency is

headed now by Robert C. Weaver, whose sub-cabinet rank is the highest ever held by a Negro.

The President made no men-

tion of the executive order he has promised to issue banning racial discrimination in all federally aided housing. The administration plans to delay issuing it until after Congress acts on housing legislation.

Kennedy made these propos-

FOR MODERATE INCOME FAMILIES

Temporary, experimental use of no-downpayment, 40-year insured mortgages available to any family for purchase of a home costing up to about \$13,500.

J. low-interest government loans for construction of rental and cooperative housing. Officials are thinking about asking Congress for \$500 million for these loans. They would be made to local housing authorities cooperatives, nonprofit associations and limited-profit corporations.

FOR LOW INCOME FAMILIES

Action by Congress to per-

mit the Public Housing Ad-

ministration to subsidize construction of 100,000 low-rent housing units. "Unless we increase the supply of low-rent housing, our communities cannot rid themselves of slums," Kennedy said.

FOR ELDERLY PERSONS

Doubling the present authorization of \$50 million for direct loans to nonprofit groups for construction of housing for older persons.

Reserving 50,000 units of low-rent public housing "specifically for low-income elderly persons and families" and an increase of \$10 a month in the subsidy on apartments occupied by elderly persons, thereby lowering the rent they pay.

The President asked Congress to authorize over four years \$2.5 billion in grants for slum clearance and rebuilding. These Funds would not begin to be spent before fiscal 1965, officials said, because of the long time between conception and execution of an urban renewal project.

Kennedy's request was more than double the \$300 million a year former President Dwight D. Eisenhower had asked for urban renewal.

To rehabilitate old but funda-

Aimed At Low, *Chicago Defender* Middle Incomes

By EDWARD COWAN

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Kennedy has unveiled a program to pep up home building and revitalize slum-infested cities with emphasis on better housing for low and

middle-income families.)

In a special message Kennedy told Congress it must redeem the pledge of the 1949 Housing Act of "a decent home and suitable living environment for every American family."

To achieve this goal, the

Owners Scan 25-Year Loan Plan

Chicago Defender Co., Inc., Oct. 22, 1968

Aimed At Halting Blight In Areas

By EDWARD COWAN

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Of most interest to home owners in President Kennedy's housing program is a proposal for 25-year home improvement loans up to \$10,000, to be insured by the government.

If approved by Congress, they would be available to the individual home owner as well as to the professional developer.

As proposed, interest on the loans would run no higher than six per cent—it could be less—and they would be insured by the FHA.

FHA Chief Neal J. Hardy sees the loans as a new, potentially powerful way to improve rundown neighborhoods and prevent new blight.

The idea is to restore to excellent condition, comfort and appearance house which are basically sound but deteriorating because of age and inattention.

SLOW PACE

Officials, dissatisfied with the slow pace, expense and other problems of slum razing and rebuilding, are looking more and more to refurbishing of existing dwellings.

Hardy and Housing Administrator Robert C. Weaver call the 25-year loan idea an experiment—but one they think will prove its merits quickly. They feel that more experimentation with new ideas in urban renewal is necessary if decay in the older, central cities is to be arrested and they are to become attractive again.

The proposal for up to \$10,000

in FHA-insured home improvement borrowing is a radical departure from the present FHA home improvement loan program. Under the latter, loans are limited to \$3,500, repayment to five years and the borrowing cost is about 9½ per cent. These loans are not secured by property.

The new loans, backed by mortgages, would be administered separately. The present program finances such things as storm windows, a patio or finishing of a basement. The new program would be for such major overhauls as a new roof, new plumbing, shoring up of walls or other things.

SEPARATE MORTGAGE

Such major improvements could be financed through a separate mortgage—a second mortgage. Second mortgages were taboo under the Eisenhower administration.

Hardy insists his agency will be vigilant in approving only loans which the borrowers can afford to repay. In fact, one of his problems may be over-caution by FHA field offices.

Officials also are talking about the possibility of open-end FHA mortgages—loans which could be expanded from time to time as a home owner borrowed to improve his property.

As in the past, FHA itself will lend no money. It will only insure private loans. Will they be forthcoming for the new program?

Sees Housing As Key To Crowded Schools

By LILLIE CALHOUN

The key to overcrowded schools is housing, the new district superintendent of School District 20, Mrs. Virginia Lewis, declared emphatically in a recent interview. Mrs. Lewis is the first Negro in Chicago to hold a superintendency.

It was once true that only the schools in Negro neighborhoods were the crowded ones, now others in non-Negro neighborhoods are overcrowded and on a double shift.

"Chicago's population is growing so is the Negro population, and the school situation bears a direct relationship to housing. Public housing was suggested years ago for outlying areas so that the population could be spread out including Negroes, but it was resisted by people in these communities. This has led to a concentration of people less economically favored in areas already overcrowded. The School Board has a phenomenal building program on but it can not solve the housing problem."

OPEN OCCUPANCY

The trim, attractive district superintendent added with a quick smile, "I said this long before I became a superintendent. Many school problems will be solved as soon as we have city-wide open occupancy to alleviate over-crowded housing."

District 20 is one of two new school districts created last October and a permanent office for the district official has not yet been located. Temporarily Mrs. Lewis will work out of her old haunt, Wendell Phillips High School, where she has been principal the past 10 years. District 20 is built around Englewood and Parker High Schools and has about 20 elementaries. Three new \$1,250,000 elementaries are in progress

there now, and a whooping received the Bachelor's at combining a career and a home \$5,600,000 plus highest for any Northwestern, although sepa-South side school district, is rately, and obtained our M.A.'s "I have mixed feelings about earmarked for 20's building at Northwestern, too. We took this, I see so many youngsters

APPROVE BUDGETS

Still in the process of learning her new job and its responsibilities, Mrs. Lewis said that among her new duties would be "discussing and improving the instructional program" and more positively "offering educational leadership in it." The superintendent also passes on budget requests of individual schools and makes recommendations to the Superintendent.

The chain of command goes down from the Superintendent through 7 associate superintendents to 20 district superintendents, to principals, and then teachers.

Mrs. Lewis was interviewed in her spacious Madison Park apartment which is restfully and attractively furnished and contains many art objects dating back to the days when she collected first Chinese, then Mexican art and of late, Hummel figurines.

She and her husband, Robert E. Lewis, principal of Daniel Hale Williams Elementary, came to Chicago from Indiana more than 30 years ago. They met while both were students.

The 53-year-old superintendent was dressed in a navy

dress, pearl earrings and necklace. Her husband, pleasant and courteous, and she personify the successful middle class Negro in a gracious setting.

SHARED SAME FIELD

Far from causing friction, the Lewises sharing the same field "has been the only answer for us," Mrs. Lewis declared. District 20 is built around Englewood and Parker High Schools and has about 20 elementaries. Three new \$1,250,000 elementaries are in progress

the Principal's exam together—whose parents—mothers—are of had the orals the same day. It's necessity employed, and who been very rewarding. We understand each other's problems and get the benefit of the other's counsel. No one else could be as patient about the long hours he puts in at Williams, and I put in at Phillips."

Mr. Lewis's school is attended by 2200 children. His wife said there is a vast amount of paper work and pupil counseling school administrators can only do after hours. Frequently between five and six o'clock, Mr. Lewis will call her saying, "I'm getting ready to leave—let's go home."

At one point, seeking to answer the reporter, she turned to her husband, and asked, "What do I like to do best?" When he gave the reply, "sleep!" they both laughed.

During the interview Mr. Lewis left, pausing to check with his wife on several problems she was having with her car. Their relationship seemed, to an observer, thoughtful and considerate. Adjusting his hat, and giving her a wave from the door he left with a cheery, "Bye now, Mamasita."

CHILD IN HOME

Childless themselves, they have reared Mrs. Lewis' niece, Mrs. Joyce Gardiner, as a foster daughter. Mrs. Gardiner's four year old daughter, Mary Elizabeth, known as Beth, brings

the Lewis household to four, and signs of her occupancy were visible about the Christmas tree. The efficient career

We received our doctorates at Harvard the same day, and walked up together. We both

asked about the proposal made here recently by groups to an observer, thoughtful and picketing the school board that considerate. Adjusting his hat, Negro children in overcrowded schools as in New York, should be transported to less crowded areas, she answered that it was a very complex problem. She said that she was especially aware of different facets of it due to her own and Mr. Lewis' one year of field work in 1957-58 at Harvard where they studied similar problems and solutions. Even when she said there is no racial factor involved, or disparity of economic level among children

ist gave way to the mother as there is a resistance of school

Mrs. Lewis spoke lovingly of children to newcomers, and her daughter and granddaughter.

a great amount of orientation and visiting back and forth

Despite her own success at would have to precede such a

move.

Furthermore, the transportation costs involved might be excessive, as at present Chicago only transports disabled children. It might be wise she indicated for a short term period and unwise for a period of several years as the money spent for buses and transport in the latter situation might better be utilized to build additional class rooms. Such a program should not be undertaken; in her view, unless children brought into a different school were grouped according to ability.

"It would have to be carefully studied—and the cost factor would not be paramount but instead, what serves the needs of the children best."

She feels deeply that school drops outs must be tackled by the whole community and not just the schools. She is unhappy aware that although unprepared Negro teenagers will have less chance at good jobs,

"as adolescents they just do not have the maturity to wait and prepare for more adequate employment later on."

Mrs. Sheridan

nunu
naturized

THEY CALL IT 'BLOCK-BUSTING'

App. American 88

Why One Real Estate Dealer

Sat. 9-23-66

Wars on 'Exclusive' Housing

Baltimore, Md.
By SAMUEL HOSKINS

RICHMOND

The woman was white, middle-age and extremely perturbed. She was talking to a colored man.

She said: "I thought you told me you wouldn't 'break' our block?"

The man, who didn't know the woman, said: "Madame, I'm afraid you're mistaking me for someone else."

The woman was persistent. "Didn't you promise not to 'break' our block?"

The man, now a bit irritated, answered: "Lady, my name is Walter H. Loving and I WILL 'break' a block!"

THIS INCIDENT occurred here several months ago in an all - white neighborhood of middle-income residents on Seminary Ave., West End section.

Shortly thereafter, the daily papers carried articles about the sale of a \$15,000 house in a "white neighborhood" to a colored couple.

The papers emphasized the fact that the sale had been arranged by the Walter H. Loving Realty Company, 918 N. First St.

The Loving Company has been in existence only two years, but Mr. Loving who has lived in Richmond 39 of his 40 years (he was born in Detroit, Mich.) has been in the real estate business 10 years.

During the two years he has operated his own company, he has sold a number of houses in so-called white neighborhoods.

"I DON'T CALL it 'block busting,'" Mr. Loving said when interviewed, last week.

"There is a terrific shortage of decent homes for colored people in Richmond," he explains.

"My concern is to find homes to supply this need. I'm not concerned about the race and color of the residents in the neighborhood, nor of the buyer or seller."

He adds, however, that while he is not concerned about the race issue automatically involved in selling to colored in a "white neighborhood,"

time and again he has had to face the facts of the race issue in real estate sales.

ON A NUMBER of occasions white neighborhood organizations held meetings and discussed ways and means of stopping him from selling houses in their areas.

The latest action of this type occurred, last month, when a homeowners group bought a house in the 3200 block of Woodrow Ave. to prevent it from being sold to colored.

Mr. Loving says he also is aware that many of the white homeowners who seek to sell to colored are motivated by a desire to exploit the race issue.

A classic example of this type was the case of a white man who wrote:

"Please dispose of the . . . property immediately. I am anxious to integrate it."

Mr. Loving says that when he saw the property he readily understood why the white owner wanted to "integrate it."

The house was in need of major repairs and the price was too high.

In response to the man's request, Mr. Loving wrote: "Please bear in mind that when I offer to sell property that my reputation as well as my business are at stake."

After the owner found he could not sell the property at an exorbitant price, he lost all interest in "integrating it."

ANOTHER SUCH example was the case of a man who wanted to sell for \$15,000 a house that had been listed for sale to whites for \$10,000.

The house finally was sold for \$12,000.

One would-be seller quibbled over paying the six per cent commission which the realtor's contract stipulated. He wanted to cut the \$900 fee to \$300.

When Mr. Loving would not agree to the reduction, the owner asked: "Well, just how much less would you take?"

"I told him that if he offered me \$899.99 I would refuse, because I wasn't hungry enough to accept one."



WALTER H. LOVING, president of the Loving Realty Co., is shown with his secretary, Miss Minnie Peterson.

amses," Mr. Loving said.

He said he has a waiting list of clients able to pay up to \$25,000 for good homes which currently are not available for colored.

It wasn't the money so much as the principle," he explained. "I don't want to do business with anyone who wants to make a profit out of race and color," he added.

MR. LOVING says there's considerable difficulty connected with financing property colored seek to purchase in "white neighborhoods."

But most of the houses available "get financed somehow," he explains. It was recalled that the modest bungalows in the Eastview section were constructed under direction of the late Cy Williams who saw the need for more houses for colored.

"What we need is more Cy Will-

a greater need. To the best of my ability, I intend to try to alleviate this need," the real estate dealer declared.

He said it's as he told the white woman: "I will 'break' a block."

THE HOUSING shortage for colored would be lessened considerably, Mr. Loving says, if colored owned insurance companies were to invest in housing.

These companies have more than \$300 million at their disposal.

This suggestion is in line with a proposal made recently to insurance men by U. S. Housing Administrator Robert C. Weaver, who urged insurance companies to "help colored who want to buy property in 'white neighborhoods.'

"There is a great demand for decent housing. It's a demand based on

Atlanta Daily World

Millions In Sub-Standard Homes

By EDWARD COWAN

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The quality of housing in the United States improved considerably in the 1950s but there still are millions of families living in substandard houses and apartments.

Non-whites, mainly Negroes, occupy a disproportionately large share of substandard dwellings in relation to their share of the population.

These three points are the chief conclusions of the census bureau in recent reports on the 1960 census of housing. It was conducted concurrently with the population count.

Census takers checked dwellings to see what condition they were in and whether they had "all plumbing facilities." By that the bureau meant flush toilet, running hot and cold water, and a bath — each private, not shared with another family.

Dwelling were rated as sound, deteriorating or dilapidated. In the 1950 census of housing they were rated only as dilapidated or not dilapidated.

The bureau also broke down its figures by owners and tenants. Here is what the census takers found:

Of the 58,323,000 dwelling units in the nation, five out of six were

not dilapidated and had full plumbing.

Conversely, one out of six was in dilapidated condition or lacked full plumbing. Bad as that may seem, in 1950 it was more than one out of three.

Nonwhite households occupied 5.2 million housing units, about 10 per cent of the total number of occupied dwellings. But nonwhites occupied 20 per cent of owned units in substandard condition and more than 30 per cent of substandard rented units.

The greatest improvement in housing quality was in homes occupied by the owners the bureau said. This resulted from the home build-

ing boom of the 1950's which saw millions of new houses turn open country into thickly populated suburbs.

Nearly 90 per cent of owner-occupied houses were not dilapidated and had all plumbing, as against 70 per cent in 1950. There were 29 million such units in 1960, an increase of 78 per cent from 1950.

At the same time there was a decline in the number of units lacking full plumbing or in dilapidated condition from 17.1 million to 8.8 million.

Substandard housing continued to be more prevalent among renters than home owners and in rural areas as opposed to urban areas.

of the corresponding rental units were occupied by nonwhites.

Housing occupied by nonwhite which lacked private bath, toilet, hot water, or was dilapidated, was distributed somewhat unevenly throughout the nation. The South for example, which account for about half of the 1960 housing inventory units had about two-thirds of the housing which was dilapidated or lacked plumbing facilities. The Northeast had 9 percent, the North Central region 11 percent and the West, 4 percent. In terms of the numbers of units involved, all regions reported a significantly smaller number of units in this classification than they had 10 years ago.

Comparative data from the 1950 and 1960 Censuses of Housing are presented in the accompanying table. In an effort to improve the quality and usefulness of the 1960 statistics, procedures were revised from those used in the 1950 Census. As a result some statistics may not be comparable. One important instance deals with the measurement of condition. The concept of dilapidation was the same in 1960 as in 1950. However, since condition was reported as sound or deteriorating or dilapidated in 1960, as compared with two classes, not dilapidated or dilapidated in 1950, the change in the number of categories may have resulted in differences of interpretation of dilapidated.

An advance report providing final tabulations on this and other subjects will be available in April.

JFK Asks Bill

Chicago Defender
To Curb Slums

Atlanta Daily World

Washington (UPI) —

President Kennedy Thursday sent Congress a housing program proposing that the government subsidize construction of 100,000 low-rent units as part of a major attack on crime-infested slums.

And, in a move to aid moderate-income families, he suggested a temporary and experimental use of no-down payment mortgages which would be available to any person who wanted to buy a home costing up to about \$13,500.

"A nation that is partly ill-housed is not as strong as a nation with adequate homes for every family," the President said in his message. "A nation with ugly, crime-infested cities and haphazard suburbs does not present the same image to the world as a nation characterized by bright and orderly urban development."

He called for government-backed low-rent housing units because "government housing subsidies are required for families with very low incomes. Public housing is the only housing is the only housing they can afford; yet public housing is too often unavailable."

Census Reports On Quality

Atlanta Daily World

Of Non-White Housing In U.S.

Atlanta Daily World Sat. 3-25-61

WASHINGTON — Appreciable declines in the number of dilapidated units occupied by nonwhites and in the number of units containing all plumbing facilities occurred during the 1950's, according to preliminary results of the 1960 Census of Housing announced by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. At the same time there were increases in the number of housing units, not dilapidated and containing all plumbing facilities, occupied by nonwhite households. On the other hand, in 1960 half of the nonwhite renters and one in three nonwhite homeowners occupied units that lacked either private toilet or bath or hot water or was reported as dilapidated in the census.

Of the total 5.2 million housing units occupied by nonwhite households, 2.8 million or 55 percent of the units were in sound condition;

1.5 million (29 percent) were classified as deteriorating because of deficiencies which will require repairs if the units are to continue to provide adequate shelter; and close to 900,000 were dilapidated.

EQUAL SHARING

The relative improvement in housing quality of nonwhite housing was shared almost equally by owners and renters. Between 1950 and 1960 the percentage of units that were not dilapidated and contained all plumbing facilities doubled for both owners and renters.

About two-thirds of the nonwhite home owner units in 1960 were not dilapidated (classified as sound or deteriorating) and contained all plumbing facilities, compared with one-third in 1950. Similarly, about half of the nonwhite rental units in 1960 were in this category compared with only about one-fourth in 1950. On the whole, there were one million more nonwhite rental units and 800,000 more home owner units in 1960 than in 1950 that were not dilapidated and contained all plumbing facilities.

Nonwhite households generally occupied a disproportionate share of dilapidated housing and of units lacking some or all plumbing facilities. Although housing occupied by nonwhite constituted about 10 percent of the occupied housing facilities and more than 30 percent

of the occupied housing facilities and more than 30 percent

46a 1961

GENERAL

Almost Fourth Of Negro Births Not Legitimate

From The Commercial Appeal
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Negroes produce nearly 411 times as many illegitimate children as whites, the Public Health Service estimated Thursday.

The service estimated that in 1959 a total of 218 of every 1,000 live births among Negroes was illegitimate. The corresponding figure for whites was 22.

Of the 35 states reporting, Mississippi had the lowest illegitimacy rate among whites, and near the highest among Negroes.

Only 13 of every 1,000 live white births in Mississippi were illegitimate, compared to 238 per 1,000 live Negro births.

Delaware had the highest illegitimacy rate among Negroes, with 328 out of every 1,000 live Negro births. The corresponding figure for whites was 23.

Figures in other Mid-South states, per 1,000 live births, white and Negro, in that order:

Alabama, 16 and 264; Kentucky, 29 and 249; Louisiana, 15 and 204; Mississippi, 13 and 238; Missouri, 20 and 270, and Tennessee, 29 and 283.

Negro Move For Relief Money Told

ROCHESTER, N.Y. (AP) — A former Alabama Negro school principal said Friday he had "personal knowledge" of cases in the Deep South in which rural Negroes were given welfare payments in exchange for agreeing to go North and get on relief.

"Generally, the welfare departments down there give persons aid-to-dependent-children benefits for a definite period of time—and tell them to use the money for transportation to a northern area," William L. Stewart said.

These welfare recipients, Stewart said, are told by welfare officials that "we will support you

until you get on welfare up North." 9-23-61

In most cases, he continued, a rural Negro does not receive welfare payments "unless some prominent white persons vouches for him." Many rural Negroes become migrant laborers, he added, following "mass evictions" from farms where they worked as sharecroppers.

Stewart, who was once principal of Boykin Consolidated School in a rural area of Wilcox County in Alabama, is now a caseworker for the Rochester Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He has been here since 1957.

At National Baptist Session

Church Can Help In Slum Crisis, Dr. Weaver Says

Journal of Guide
KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Dr. Robert C. Weaver, administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, told ministers and delegates attending the recent annual session of the National Baptist Convention of the U. S. A., Inc. here how the church might help in the crisis of slum clearance.

Dr. Weaver, the guest speaker for the traditional Booker T. Washington Night, told this story of a New York congregation:

"SOMETIMES a church can meet the crisis of slum clearance by moving with parishioners to a new location.

"Difficult as this may seem, there is a church in New York which has done it not only once but twice and ended up better off both times.

"This is a church which began in an empty store. The minister of the church built up a group of faithful worshipers who didn't have much money, but shared what they did have so that they can profit by it with their church.

"THE TIME came however, when the city decided to take over the area where the church was located, and clear it for a housing project.

"The members of that church got together with the minister, and they dug down deep. They raised the money to buy an old church building a few blocks away. Then they not only moved the church over there, but the members of the congregation moved

Washington addressed it to businessmen, who neglected the opportunities of the Negro market.

"But it applies as well to churches and urban renewal."

money from the old church to buy a new site for a church in that slum clearance project.

"Today," Dr. Weaver said, "that minister has a finer church than he ever dreamed of when he started out years ago in that store front." He added:

"THE CHURCH which expects to grow, to prosper, and to speak with authority in the community today must take an active interest in the conditions under which the members of its congregation live."

Congregations should take advantage of the opportunities provided in the Housing Act of 1961, Dr. Weaver said. He pointed out that the 1961 act provides housing "for the lower - income members" of churches. He said churches should become acquainted with all the benefits of the new act so that they can profit by it.

DR. WEAVER stressed the importance of using the facilities and opportunities at hand by quoting from Booker T. Washington's speech delivered 66 years ago at the Cotton States Exposition in Atlanta.

The key sentence was "cast down your bucket where you are."

The speaker said "the moral of the story — that the opportunities we seek are often ready at hand — is a familiar one."



DR. ROBERT C. WEAVER
Convention Speaker

© 3 Sat 9-23-61

Weaver In Sweden For Metropolitan Planning Confab

Wed. 9-20-61

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Robert C. Weaver, U. S. Housing Administrator, left Washington this week enroute to Stockholm to participate in a meeting on metropolitan planning scheduled to get underway Thursday.

The meeting is sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the Government of Sweden.

Mr. Weaver will submit a paper on the "Scope and Purpose of Metropolitan Planning" at a plenary session set for Friday, Sept. 15, in the Royal Institute of Technology.

Included in the Housing Administrator's itinerary are visits to Helsinki, Finland, and Copenhagen, Denmark, for briefings on what these countries are doing in the way of cooperative housing and housing for the elderly.

In Finland he will be the guest of the State Housing Board and in Denmark of the Ministry of Housing.

Federal aid Birmingham laws housing faces mix order

File 11-28-61

By The Associated Press

Housing officials in Washington are predicting privately that the White House will issue a proposed order to bar racial discrimination in most federally aided housing before Congress meets Jan. 10.

But there are differing reports as to whether a draft of the proposal has reached President Kennedy's desk.

Responsible government officials, who declined to be quoted by name, said yesterday that it had. But Pierre Salinger, presidential secretary, said in reply to questions that the White House had not received a housing discrimination order.

In any case, sources emphasized decisions on the final form of the order and on whether and when to issue it are strictly up to the President.

THE PROPOSED order, it was reported, would prohibit discrimination in public housing, urban renewal projects, housing for the elderly, and homes whose mortgages are insured by the Federal Housing Administration or guaranteed by the Veterans Administration.

The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals said at Richmond that the state constitution "imposes upon the General Assembly the obligation to establish and maintain an efficient system of public free schools throughout the state."

The opinion by Chief Justice John W. Eggleston pointed to the constitutional requirement in a case connected with the litigation over the closed public schools of Prince Edward County.

But affirmation of the constitutional section could be a reflection of the court's thinking in the pending Prince Edward case. In that case Negro petitioners are seeking to have the court order the county to appropriate money to reopen and operate public schools closed since 1959.

At Jackson, Miss., a court order signed by two federal judges prohibited McComb from enforcing racial segregation at its Greyhound bus terminal. The court also held unconstitutional three state segregation laws dealing with separate terminal facilities.

The order stemmed from a three-judge court's hearing last week on a Justice Department request for an injunction to bar McComb from placing signs on the sidewalks near its terminal.

File 11-28-61

Several hundred Negro students marched around the Albany city hall where five members of their proposal were being tried for a bus station lunch counter sit-in and

then paraded to Albany State College protesting expulsion of two students for taking part in the sit-in.

No incidents were reported and no arrests made. The five students were tried in Recorders Court. All were convicted of disorderly conduct, fined \$100 and given 15-day suspended sentences. Court records showed all five paid their fines and were released.

The Providence, R. I., public safety director, Francis A. Lennon, ordered an investigation of six complaints of police brutality filed by the NAACP in connection with a disturbance last month at a section where several families of Portuguese descent live.

The Milwaukee Braves announced they were moving headquarters for their Bradenton, Fla., training camp outside that city. In past years while headquartered at Bradenton several Negro players were forced to live and eat in private homes away from teammates.

46a 1961

GEORGIA (HOUSING)

DEC.

ATLANTA - CHURCH HOMES INC.

Group Gets Land For Housing Development

Atlanta Urban League

By HARMON PERRY

An Atlanta Negro organization Friday was the highest bidder for a 22-acre tract of Northeast section Urban Redevelopment land, and indicated it plans to build a multi-million dollar housing development within the near future.

P. Dat. 12-2-61
Church Homes, Inc., an organization within the Wheat Street Baptist Church, bid \$450,000 for tract of land, about \$26,000 more than the nearest competitor, Crawford Homes, Inc., out of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The bidding took place in the Urban Re-Development office at the City Hall.

The Rev. William Holmes Borders, spokesman for the all-Negro sponsoring organization said 520 units would be built on the land which is bounded by Cain-Jackson-Old Wheat and Fort Streets. The development will cost between four and four and a half million dollars, completion estimated with in the next 41 months.

In spreading the news with optimistic enthusiasm Friday, Rev. Borders gave full credit to Robert Thompson and his Atlanta Urban League staff for handling the negotiations all the way from the initial conference with Housing Administrator Robert Weaver through Friday's bidding.

Both Thompson and Rev. Borders viewed the proposed development as a shot in the arm toward the growth of the Auburn Avenue business district. Rev. Borders said it would be another step in ridding the area of its slum appearance.

Church Homes, Inc., is an organization of 20 members of the Wheat Street Baptist Church who formed for the specific purpose of sponsoring the proposed housing development. It describes itself as a non-profit corporation, with Atlanta Urban League as the coordinating agency.

In securing the support and sympathy of some 26 business, professional, religious and fraternal organization in helping make the housing project a successful reality, Rev. Borders said Wheat Street Church consulted every agency in the community, and sought advice from every level of the Atlanta Housing Authority, and had secured the services of the



P. Dat. 12-2-61
Atlanta Urban League

ARCHITECT'S DRAWING OF PROPOSED HOUSING DEVELOPMENT — Atlanta Urban League's Robert Thompson and the Rev. William Holmes Borders, head of the sponsoring "Church Homes,

Inc." are shown with the plans and drawing of the proposed Eastside housing development. (Perry's Photo)

VAST INDICATOR

Slum Land Sale Jumps Revenue *The Atlanta Journal and* **\$112,708 Yearly**

By MARION GAINES

The 31.4 acres of the Butler Street urban renewal area which have already been sold will produce some \$112,708 more per year in anticipated tax revenue than is now being realized from the entire 176-acre project.

As an indicator of what the vast multimillion-dollar slum tax revenue:

clearance program can ultimately mean to Atlanta, the impressive figure was produced by Earl Metzger, director of the Atlanta Housing Authority, and Si Gordy of the Central Atlanta Improvement Association.

THE HOUSING authority has thus far handled five sales of reclaimed slum land, four in the downtown Butler Street area and one in the outlying Thomasville section. The transactions:

(1) To Phoenix Investment Co. of Atlanta, 2.2 acres for a \$3,000,000, 21-story, 200-unit high-rise apartment building in the Piedmont Avenue-Cain Street area.

(2) To United Enterprises of Memphis, 3.8 acres for a six-story "Holiday Inn" in the same general area.

That figure is given an impressive sheen by the fact that

(3) To A. A. Cheek and Hillpine, Inc., 3.47 acres for a 76-all 176 slum-blighted acres-unit, multi-family apartment now produces only \$96,989 in project in the Boulevard, SE, yearly tax revenue.

Mr. Metzger said he feels the four projects provide "an accurate indication of what the family homes in the Thomasville Butler Street project will yield" in increased tax revenues when it is completed.

(4) To the Crawford Corp., two 50-lot tracts for single-family homes in the Thomasville Butler Street project will yield in increased tax revenues

McDonough Road section.

(5) To Church Homes, Inc., 22 acres in Butler Street project for 520-unit, garden-type apartment development.

Sale of the 22-acre project has not yet been officially approved, but Church Homes, Inc., an all-Negro organization, submitted the apparent high bid and will likely win the tract in the works—a parcel

essary approval.

TAKING the four Butlerect. sales one by one. Mr. Gordy

Bids on that project will be opened in mid-February, he said, and "an excellent development" is expected to result.

He added that a "very substantial tax increase" is anticipated from that project, too.



EARL METZGER
Atlanta Housing Authority



SI GORDY
Of Improvement Group

* * *

in the Rawson-Washington proj-

50,000 Due the Atlanta Surplus Food Journal + In Fulton

Consstitution

Approximately 50,000 Fulton residents will be eligible to receive surplus food for June, county welfare administrator Wellborn R. Ellis estimated Saturday.

Mr. Ellis also said the initial certification of persons eligible to receive the commodities in May has been "practically completed" and some 39,000 needy will obtain the foods. Comprising this total are 6,200 non-welfare certifications involving 21,000 persons and 11,500 names on the welfare rolls encompassing another 18,000, he explained.

"Non-welfare persons initially certified to receive surplus foods in May will, if they remain eligible, be recertified at distribution centers to receive surplus foods in June or subsequent months," Mr. Ellis said.

Another 1,000 needy persons can be certified to receive the surplus commodities on May 25, the administrator stated. The central certification office in the basement of the Civil-Criminal Court Building will remain open until May 17 to handle applications, he added.

"All public welfare recipients scheduled to receive grants for a period of 60 days or more are being automatically certified upon request . . ." Mr. Ellis said.

Eligible persons in Atlanta, Hapeville, East Point, and College Park will receive their food at the Old Farmers' Market May 15 to May 26; eligible persons with mailing addresses north of Atlanta at the Roswell community Center May 20; and eligible persons with mailing addresses south of College Park at the Campbell High School in Fairburn May 27, he explained.

County officials in some cases have complained that the investigative costs would run into so much money that they are unable to continue their programs.

Others, however, have threatened to withdraw and then changed their minds when it turned out the costs would not be

10 More Counties Giving Up Free Food If Curbs Remain

Atlanta, Ga.

as high as they originally anticipated.

Ten more Georgia counties plan to withdraw from the surplus food distribution program by Dec. 1 unless rules for handling it are modified. Three other counties withdrew earlier.

These withdrawals will leave

Decreasing state welfare payments providing funds for new medical care program. Page 11.

only 39 of the state's 159 counties participating in the program.

H. D. Hatchett, who orders the food for three months in advance from his Education department office, said the 10 which are dropping the free food program for needy persons are:

Fayette, Spalding, Upson, Dade, Floyd, Polk, Troup, Coweta, Colquitt, and Baker.

He added that a variety of reasons were given by county officials for discontinuing the program, including the county investigations required to insure that all recipients are truly needy.

Other reasons given are that the economy is on the upswing and there are enough jobs because of the harvesting and cotton picking season.

The program under which the surplus foods were being distributed came under fire this summer when The Constitution reported irregularities in Telfair County.

After that report, state Welfare Director Alan Kemper drew up a new set of regulations which requires that each county certify that its food is being distributed only to needy families.

County officials in some cases have complained that the investigative costs would run into so much money that they are unable to continue their programs.

Others, however, have threatened to withdraw and then changed their minds when it turned out the costs would not be

The Atlanta Constitution P.L.
Telfair, Pike and Lamar earlier dropped out of the program and the U.S. Department of Agriculture began a check in Telfair to determine how the food had been distributed. The report still is being developed, Capitol sources said.

The other counties, for whom food must be ordered three months ahead of time, have notified Hatchett they will not continue it past Dec. 1, when they must investigate recipients to determine whether they are eligible, Hatchett said.

Dodge, a fourth county which originally planned to leave the program with Telfair, Pike and Lamar, changed its mind and has continued to distribute the food-stuffs, Hatchett added.

46a 1961

THE AGED

GEORGIA

Doctors Plot

The Atlanta
Strategy on
Conservation

Aged Care

Atlanta Plot
MACON (AP) - Nearly 1,000 Georgia doctors met here to consider health care for the aged, but no action was taken.

Dr. Milford B. Hatcher, president of the Medical Association of Georgia, said the meeting Sunday stressed "the good points in the Kerr-Mills program and the bad points of the proposed extension of the Social Security program to provide health care for the aged."

The recent General Assembly passed three bills which will enable Georgia to take part in the Kerr-Mills program providing health care benefits for the needy and near needy citizens over 65 years of age. The mechanism was set up for federal grants-in-aid based on a federal-state matching fund formula.

Hatcher said the MAG's council voted recently to try to get the Kerr-Mills program implemented by having state funds available for it.

The press was barred from the meeting.

46a 1961

(HOUSING) ILLINOIS

Chicago suits seek to halt housing sale profit gouge

Baltimore Mo.
CHICAGO — Charges of discrimination and conspiracy to make exorbitant profits from the sale of buildings on contract to colored have been brought against a suburban savings and loan firm and an unnamed real estate operator.

The suit, heard in U.S. District court last week, charges the prices were "so high as to shock the conscience of the court."

Named as defendants are the General Federal Savings and Loan association of Cicero, a Chicago suburb, and the Harris Trust and Savings bank as trustee.

THE PLAINTIFFS. Mrs. Mary Lee Stevenson, 61, and Reginald Kent, 39, who each own a three flat building, seek a permanent injunction against the loan firm to prevent it from proceeding with mortgage foreclosure actions and to force Harris Trust to name the holder of the trust.

Mark J. Satter, attorney for the plaintiffs, said that Mrs. Stevenson bought her building on contract for \$26,500 in 1954, from a speculator who had purchased it for \$16,500. Kent charged that the real value of the property which he bought for \$21,000 in 1955 was \$13,800.

Although General Federal granted a mortgage to the unnamed speculators, the suit charges it discriminated by refusing mortgages to Mrs. Stevenson and Kent.

* * *

THE SUIT, the first such known case filed, in the country, is based on statutes barring conspiracy to deprive people of their civil rights and on laws governing the operation of federal savings and loan associations.

If successful, it could serve as a model for a legal attack on profiteering against colored in major cities across the nation.

Mrs. Stevenson is a laundry worker. Her husband, Ben, is an unemployed porter. Kent, an unemployed machinist, said he lost his job because of garnishing problems he got into because of the high payments he was making on the home.

HOUSING PLANS
Chicago Defender
ON SOUTH SIDE
Urban
FOLD BY DALEY
Chicago Ill.
Goes to Washington to

Back Bills

Chi 4-7-6
Mayor Daley disclosed yesterday that 700 to 800 new dwellings may be built on the near south side with the aid of the federal government's proposed new housing legislation.

He discussed the project before leaving for Washington with a group of city urban renewal and housing officials. The mayor will testify in favor of the government program at a hearing today of a Senate banking and currency subcommittee.

Provisions of President Kennedy's housing program would liberalize the availability of government insured mortgage money by insuring

no money down mortgage loans for 40 years for moderate income families and persons displaced by public works projects, and no money down home improvement mortgages for 25 years for moderate income families.

13 Acre Project

Until July, 1963, projects such as the one contemplated on the near south side could take advantage of the 40 year loan provision, Mayor Daley said.

The city plans to offer for sale approximately 13 acres of land in the two square blocks bounded by 29th and 31st streets between Michigan and Indiana avenues, Mayor Daley said.

The land would be sold with the stipulation that purchasers use it to build 700 to 800 dwelling units in a combination of high rise apartments and low housing to rent at about \$34 a room.

The development would be part of the Chicago Plan commission's south central area plan, which envisions a series of high rise and other new residential units stretching from 24th to 40th streets between State street and Lake Shore drive.

Park Also Planned

A 20 acre park would adjoin the contemplated project, and high rise apartment dwellers would have a view of Lake Michigan to the east, according to Phil A. Doyle, executive director of the Chicago Land Clearance commission.

"It is no longer a question of whether or not you should engage in urban renewal pro-

grams," Mayor Daley said. "It is a question of how fast you can accomplish them."

He said he was "100 per cent" for the President's housing bill, which would, he noted, cover a range of residences from small homes to gigantic projects.

Sees Executive Order Banning Housing Bias

Chicago Ill.

A sweeping federal executive order banning segregation and help them by rehabilitation of discrimination in all federal forts." He said the present pol-

housing programs or those receiving federal aid was predicted during the summer of

1961 by Edward Holmgren, Chicago Urban League housing specialist.

Holmgren and Herman Schuchman, psychiatric social worker at the state Institute

for Juvenile Research, analyzed welfare and housing proposals by the Kennedy Administration at a Kenwood School PTA meeting held at St. Paul's Church, 50th and Dorchester.

"Welfare services are largely segregated in Chicago due to the extensiveness of housing segregation here," Schuchman declared. He said that segregation intensified all local welfare problems. He noted that the need "for hospital beds on the south side is severe."

Schuchman said the city needed to step up all its welfare activities and deplored the recent "alarming" rise in tuberculosis and venereal diseases. We have the know-how to lick these problems — but we must get competent people and spend money to do it."

He said that the recent report on ADC in Chicago revealed a disproportionate amount of welfare workers' time and energy was going into proving eligibility of aid recipients "instead of trying to

"If we'd wanted over the years to keep people on ADC, the methods and techniques we've used have been calculated to do just this," Schuchman declared.

Following a detailed exposition of housing proposals, Holmgren was asked about tax relief for property owners who maintain it well.

"As it stands now," he an-

If we could find a way to tax slum owners so as to make slums unprofitable, it would have a tremendous effect."

He called for greater emphasis on public housing which he said had lagged under the Eisenhower Administration. He noted the "80 per cent of public housing in the U. S. now is segregated."

Resent Housing Projects Chicago Alderman Solely In Negro Districts

Concentration of public housing chiefly on the South Side is forcing "an economic ghetto within a racial ghetto," the Chicago Urban League's top official said Thursday in backing a demand by a Negro housing authority commissioner that such housing be curtailed.

HTK 66
8-20-66
8-21-66

Spokesmen for both the Chicago Urban League and the Chica-

LONG NEEDED

go NAACP chapter hailed the "What Mann said is some-stand of Atty. Theophilus M. thing that should have been Mann, who often had been re-said and acted upon 10 years referred to as the "silent one" ago.

During a regular meeting Wednesday, Mann warned his fellow Chicago Housing Authority board members that concentration of public housing development almost exclusively on the South Side is creating future slums.

He based his objections mainly, on the racial segregation that has been perpetuated by such projects.

AVOID FIGHT

There are 33 wards in the city, he added, that have no public housing. Yet, he asserted, he did not favor a fight to build projects where they are not wanted.

Mann's comments came on the heels of two matters discussed by the board. One was a proposal that the CHA hire 12 management trainees to meet the needs of the enlarged public housing operation and to work with tenants on their problems.

The other proposed a recreational program for CHA's 38 projects, nearly 90 per cent of which are occupied by 21,000 Negro family tenants. Such an operation, it was declared, would be in line with President Kennedy's physical fitness program.

"I believe that people should be taught to help themselves," Mann said. We must refrain from the paternalistic approach.

Smith said he disagreed with Mann's statement that management trainees with Ph.D and M.A. degrees, we would do better to hire older and experienced housewives in our projects.

Edwin C. Berry, executive

Denies Bias As Deerfield Wins 2-Year Park Battle

Oct (21-22) 1966
By ADOLPH J. SLAUGHTER

Atty. Gerald C. Snyder, counsel for the Deerfield Ill. Park District which won a two-year battle, Wednesday, to acquire lands slated for an interracial housing development, said the builder, Progress Development Corporation, violated the rights of both Negroes and whites with their attempt to place quotas on the number of Negroes and whites slated to live in the proposed development.

Snyder, a Waukegan, Ill., attorney who is president of Illinois State Bar Association, said he believed Progress was wrong when they announced plans to place 20 per cent Negroes and 80 per cent whites in the 51 homes originally planned.

Defending the Park Board's right to acquire the two sites, Floral Park and Pear Tree, for recreational purposes for Deerfield, Snyder said the contention of the builders was

that since they intended to force integration of 20 per cent and 80 per cent, "they were saying to the Board, 'you are not permitted to condemn our property.'"

"But what the Park Dis-

trict was saying was that because you intend to violate the Negro and white person's rights under the quota system does not make your property graded housing; others may

not have liked the idea of Progress telling Deerfield how

Snyder, however, said he felt that the issue of race was not really a paramount issue would live together. originally for either party, but

"But all the courts have

that both the Deerfield Park

board and Progress Develop-

tive either in the minds of the

ers used it to their own ad-

voters or the Park Board mem-

vantages.

Progress, he said, is a sub-

sidiary of Modern Communi-

ty Developers, a New Jersey

firm engaged in building

homes for profit and is subject

to laws governing actions of

private concerns.

POLITICAL MOVE

The action of the Deerfield Park Board in acquiring the land at the time it did was a purely political one, Snyder said.

They had tried to get that land before, he said, before the builders came to Deer-

field, but the residents defeated a bond issue which was designed to buy the land for park purposes.

Judge Decker, sitting in Waukegan, ruled again Wednesday, in a 34-page opinion, that the Park Board had proved a need for the land and that the Constitutional rights of Progress were not violated. Additional aspects of the case which was originally filed Dec. 24, 1959, are still pending in federal court, here. Judge Erwin A. Robson is to hear the case in a jury trial.

Granger Elected Head
Of Internat'l Council
Of Social Work

Rome, Italy—Lester B. Granger,
executive director of the National



GRANGER

Urban League, was elected last week president of the International Conference of Social Work. It is the first time a Negro has been elected to the post. Granger's election came at a biennial meeting of the Conference in Rome, which ended here Jan. 14.

More than 2,500 delegates from 54 countries attended. Pope John XXIII received the delegates in a special audience at the conclusion of the meeting.

A former vice-president of the Conference, Granger, who has served more than 40 years in the field of social work, was U.S. chairman of the International Conference for four years (1952-56).

Affiliation

In this capacity he led the American delegation to biennial meetings in India, Canada, and Germany. He has served also as president of the National Conference of Social Work, representing social welfare in the United States.

Last November, Mr. Granger was named by Eisenhower Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell to the chairmanship of the Federal Advisory Council on Employment Security.

Negro Group Purchases Mansion For Clubhouse

The Courier-Journal
Louisville Ky.

A half-century-old mansion of buff-colored Roman brick at 4309 W. Broadway has been purchased as a clubhouse by Yearlings, Inc., a Negro men's civic and social organization.

4309 W. Broadway

The 15-room house was purchased for \$25,000 from Mrs. Betty McDonogh, widow of Francis McDonogh, a Louisville sports promoter who died May 12, 1957.

Yearlings President Robert A. Willis, a City housing inspector, said the club will take over the house in about 30 days. The club plans to remodel the house into meeting and recreation rooms and to have a dedication ceremony July 4.

Barbecue Pit On Lot

Meeting and reception-room facilities will be available for other community functions. The 120-by-115-foot lot has a basketball court and a barbecue pit in back.

Yearlings was formed 10 years ago by 14 men, mostly graduates of the old Louisville Municipal College at Seventh and Kentucky. There are now about 40 members, most of them in their 30's.

The house was reportedly built shortly after the turn of the century at a cost of about \$60,000. The bricks were imported from Italy.

Door Is Of Cut Glass

The front door is of cut glass, and the windows are of beveled plate glass. An enclosed porch runs across the front.

A large reception hall is lined by six carved columns and has hand-carved beamed ceilings. The kitchen and butler's pantry are of tile.

Separate Lot Not Sold

The family of Charles W. Inman, a furniture manufacturer, lived in the mansion about the time of World War I. Theodore Broecker, board chairman of The Klarer Company, owned the house from 1942 until 1953 when he sold it to McDonogh.

Mrs. McDonogh did not sell a separate lot behind the house.

with a carriage house that has been converted to three apartments.

Mrs. McDonogh lives in the house with her two sons, a sister, a nephew, and her mother.

Raymond O. Parks, youth secretary at the Chestnut Street Branch Y.M.C.A. and a charter member of Yearlings, said the club's community projects include contributing to Crusade for Children, giving a Christmas program for the needy, sending underprivileged children to summer camp, contributing to the Y.M.C.A., and helping in youth work at the Chestnut Street branch.



STATE EMPLOYEES lend a hand as Jefferson County begins taking applications for distribution of surplus food to the needy under the program approved last week by Fiscal Court. Interviewing an applicant are

Ed Fossett, administrative assistant to Gov. Bert Combs, and Mrs. Rose Herring of the Louisville office of the Kentucky Department of Economic Security.

Kentucky Ranks 2d In Ratio Of Illegitimacy In White Births

Dec 72-5-61

29 Of 1,000

Out Of Wedlock

Louisville, Ky.

By SY RAMSEY

Associated Press Writer

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 4.—Kentucky's ratio of illegitimacy among white births is second highest in the United States, the Legislative Research Commission reported Monday.

It said that for 1959, the state's ratio of 29 per 1,000 registered births was exceeded only by West Virginia's 46.7.

The report said, however, illegitimacy is far more common among nonwhites than among whites.

"In 1959," it said, "25 percent of the nonwhite births in the state were out of wedlock and 2.8 percent of all white births were registered as illegitimate."

Number Up 90 Pct.

Kentucky ranks fourth among 35 reporting states in the ratio of nonwhite illegitimate births. Only Delaware, Tennessee, and Florida have higher ratios.

"The annual number of births out of wedlock in Kentucky has increased over 90 percent since 1948," the summary said.

The highest ratios of white illegitimacy were found in Eastern Kentucky. McCreary County, with an average of 6.7 percent of births out of wedlock, was highest in the state.

Carlisle, Hardin, and Oldham counties, with 1.1 percent, were lowest.

For nonwhites, the highest illegitimacy ratios were found in scattered Central and Western Kentucky counties. Edmonson County, with 66.7 percent of its nonwhite births out of wedlock, led the state in that category.

In 1959, the State Bureau of Statistics recorded 3,472 illegitimate births.

Active Role Urged

The L.R.C. report said that although illegitimate births have increased sharply in

Kentucky, the number of illegitimate children receiving Aid to Dependent Children funds has risen only slightly.

"A large majority of the children born out of wedlock

in Kentucky never receive assistance from A.D.C. funds," the report said.

The commission does not make specific recommendations to the General Assembly. But the Advisory Committee on Illegitimacy, which does, has operated on the principle that its main concern is to help the illegitimate child develop into a useful member of society.

It urged the Department of Economic Security to take an active role in helping local officials solve the problem.

Pilot Project Suggested

It recommended a pilot project to determine if the A.D.C. case load could be reduced.

And it called for passage of a uniform act on paternity which it said would provide more all-round safeguards than the present illegitimacy proceedings in Kentucky.

Such proceedings now involve both civil and criminal elements, the committee said. The proposed act would provide merely for determining paternity so the State could fix responsibility for the child's support.

Dependent Children Can't Be Denied Assistance After July 1

Atlanta Daily World
atlanta Ga

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA)—After July 1 no state can cut off a child from assistance under the Aid to Dependent Children program because of the misbehavior of a parent or relative with whom the child is issued.

Sun. 1-22-61
Arthur S. Flemming outgoing Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, announced a regulation to that effect at a news conference Tuesday following his review of the decision of William L. Mitchell, Commissioner of Social Security, in the case of the State of Louisiana, whose Department of Public Welfare dropped 23,000 children, most of them colored, from the rolls in August.

Louisiana abruptly denied assistance to these children under a state "suitable home" eligibility requirement law chiefly on the ground that they were living with a mother who at some time after receiving public assistance had given birth to a illegitimate child.

Mr. Mitchell, who held hearings on Nov. 14 and 15, at which both the State agency and the Federal Bureau of Public Assistance offered evidence and argument.

The Social Security Commission ruled that Louisiana was "clearly in violation" of the Social Security Act by its summary removal of the approximately 23,000 children from benefit status without opportunity for a fair hearing and without adequate notice of their right to appeal.

But he concluded that there was no longer sufficient basis for a finding that the state plan did not conform with Federal requirements affecting its right to continue to receive Federal grants because the state had amended its plan and therefore it was also given assurances that it would be administered in such a way as not to run afoul of Federal requirements.

The Louisiana case arose after the state legislature passed a "suitable home" law as part of a batch of legislation designed to maintain racial segregation.

Under that law, an unsuitable home was one in which the child lived with a parent who was cohabiting with a member of the opposite sex without benefit of clergy or where the mother in the home gave birth to an illegitimate child.

states must revise their public assistance laws if they want to continue to receive Federal money after July 1, effective date of the new rules.

Louisiana dropped 23,000 children, most of them Negroes, from assistance rolls last August, after passage of a new state law requiring parents of such children to conform with certain moral standards.

Under the Louisiana law, funds were refused to any mother who bore an illegitimate child after an assistance payment. The law declared the home "unsuitable" but made no other provision for care of the illegitimate child.

Others Have Conflict

Flemming's new regulation would bar any state from withdrawing welfare funds from dependent children without making provisions to put the child in a foster home or providing for food and shelter in another way.

The secretary said seven states, in addition to Louisiana, have laws which might conflict with this regulation. They are Georgia, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, Florida, Virginia and Michigan.

Louisiana Wins Funds Reprieve *Appeal*

But Flemming Says Change
In Law Needed For

Future Aid

*Memphis Press
By United Press International*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Secretary Arthur S. Flemming announced Tuesday he has decided against withdrawing Federal welfare funds from Louisiana where some 20,000 illegitimate children have been removed from the public assistance rolls.

The head of the Health, Education and Welfare Department said, however, that a new regulation will make any state ineligible for aid to dependent children in similar situations.

*Must Revise Laws
Flemming said this means
Louisiana and several other*

Orders Equal Treatment

The Pittsburgh Courier P. 9
Federal Gov't Revising
Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 1-28-61
La Welfare Regulations

H6a
WASHINGTON — Federal funds amounting to \$22 million will be shut off from Louisiana's Aid to Dependent Children program on July 1 if the state fails to change its "suitable home" law, Welfare Secretary Arthur S. Flemming announced last week.

The ruling came after complaints that some 23,000 Louisiana children, mostly Negroes, had been denied welfare assistance by a new Louisiana law.

Social Security Commissioner William L. Mitchell ruled last week that Louisiana would continue to receive the grants, now that the state's program complies with Federal requirements.

THE ANNOUNCEMENTS came at a conference held by Flemming, the retiring secretary of Health, Welfare and Education, who also said he is revising Federal regulations dealing with the "suitable homes" requirement which Louisiana and other states have written into their welfare programs. These states are Mississippi, Arkansas, Georgia, Texas, Florida, Virginia and Michigan.

Flemming was succeeded Friday by Gov. Abraham Ribicoff as secretary of the agency.

IN A STATEMENT last week, Flemming said the "suitable home" provision in the Louisiana welfare program is a "cancerous sore" which can be removed only by "drastic surgery."

The Louisiana statute, enacted in June, 1960, took off the welfare rolls all children whose mothers were living in illicit relationships with men, or who have given birth to an illegitimate child after receiving welfare assistance.

Isaac Abramson, secretary of the state welfare department, has since said that in administration of the Louisiana program there would be no discrimination between legitimate and illegitimate children.

A state welfare department spokesman said 48 per cent of

the children removed from Louisiana's rolls have been restored.

Louisiana's Cut in Aid to Children Spurs New Policy

By Eve Edstrom

Staff Reporter

Kennedy Administration of only limited local funds for

foster home services.

The tragedy for thousands of this Nation's children into an Health, Education and Welfare officials are considering what legislative steps should be taken to give broad Fed-

eral relief aid waste a foster home program. That tragedy occurred in Louisiana last summer when federal leadership and financing

terminated abruptly to 23,000 children under a new State law which declared the chil-

dren's homes were not suitable.

Louisiana's action forced a long overdue examination of how states were administer-

ing the Federal Aid-to-Dependent-Children's program and re-

sulted in a new Federal policy that policy, established by former Health, Education and

Established by Flemming.

Welfare Secretary Arthur S. Flemming three days before he left office, said:

States cannot receive Fed-

eral relief funds after July 1,

1961, if they deny aid to chil-

den because their home is not "suitable" and then per-

mit such children to remain in these homes. Aid either

must be continued or a suit-

able placement, such as a fos-

ter home, must be found for the children.

This is a policy which Sec-

retary of Health, Education and Welfare Abraham Ribicoff has indicated he is in ac-

cord with. But it also is a policy that is being severely

attacked by some state offi-

cials who are seeking to have it overturned.

While there appears little

likelihood that this will be done, the policy is in need of implementation.

This is because the Aid-to-

Dependent-Children's Legisla-

tion provides for Federal sup-

porting funds only if chil-

dren are cared for in their

own home or with close rela-

tives.

Issue Is Academic

If they are removed from their home and placed in a foster home, no Federal matching-funds for their care are provided.

And the states most affected by the new policy have only limited local funds for foster home services.

Therefore, Department of Health, Education and Welfare officials are considering what legislative steps should be taken to give broad Federal relief aid waste a foster home program.

This long has been a legislative objective of such organizations as the American Public Welfare Association.

Most significantly, they view the movement toward incorporating foster-home place-

ments under the relief program as a step toward changing the public concept of the program.

That program constantly is under fire because it supports many children of fathers who

among welfare specialists. Punishment is Aim

One camp says a foster home-program should be de-

signed not only to meet the economic needs of children but their total social needs.

They say relief workers, with spiraling caseloads, can-

not give proper supervision to children in foster homes. They want to see the program

in the hands of child welfare specialists under the Federal Children's Bureau which cur-

rently has limited funds to assist states in developing foster home programs.

But the other camp declares the most effective way to de-

velop full-scale foster-home services is through the open-

matching grant machinery. The new Federal policy of the Aid-to-Dependent-Children's program.

Furthermore, they state this should result in no deteriora-

tion of service to children in foster homes because it would be up to the states to deter-

mine how the foster homes would be supervised.

Therefore, localities such as the District which have foster home programs under a Child Welfare Division can continue

to have that Division's workers supervise the placements. But

the money grants would come from the Public Assistance Division's Federal-local funds.

Carla Relief Funds Asked By President

President Kennedy asked Congress yesterday to vote \$55 million to help relieve the vast damage inflicted on Texas and Louisiana by Hurricane Carla.

The President also designated six Louisiana counties as a major disaster areas, thus making them eligible for special Federal help. He previously had designated the hurricane section of Texas as a major disaster area.

Federal, state and local officials have estimated that Carla caused more than half a billion dollars damage in Texas and Louisiana.

Some of the \$55 million will be held back to meet possible needs for Federal help in the wake of Hurricane Esther which pounded the New England coast yesterday.

the critics will be deprived of their specious argument that public relief funds are supporting immoral behavior.

MARYLAND

Families Praise Surplus Food, But Shortage Irks Even Jobless

*The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.*
By Eve Edstrom
Staff Reporter

HAGERSTOWN, Md. Jan.

24—When Ralph Rickett, father of seven, picked up his surplus food packages at theafford to buy it.

~~North Street School today he was hopping mad.~~

Where, he demanded to know, were the beans?

How was he going to face his wife and children when two weeks before Christmas they had been looking forward to eating beans at mealtime

On \$35 weekly unemployment compensation, Rickett yesterday?

Surplus food distribution workers patiently tried to explain why the beans were missing. Their supply of 267 pounds of beans had run out Monday when surplus commodities had been made available to 856 people, 102 more than usual.

Rickitt picked up his flour, cornmeal, powdered milk, powdered eggs, lard and rice—but he wasn't happy. In fact, he said he might not bother to come back for any more surplus food if a man can't bring his family food that had been promised.

But by the time Rickitt had traveled the five blocks to his home, he had simmered down. And by the time the family sat down to their noon-day meal of rice, he was contrite.

He must apologize, he said. After all, what would his family have eaten today if they didn't have the race?

That's why to families like the Ricketts—and there are hundreds of them in Hagerstown now—no news, except

families is the fact that canned pork and gravy will be available. When informed of this, Rickett said:

"We need it. We couldn't afford to buy it."

He said the family is lucky if it can share the flavor from 50 cents worth of stewing beef

since he lost his job as a roofer

On \$35 weekly unemployment compensation, Rickett says he manages to pay rent of \$11.25 weekly for a sparsely-furnished and dilapidated row house, buy canned milk for his 7-month-old infant and a few other canned items to supplement the surplus food diet for other family members, and heat his home. The family is behind in its electricity bills and cooks on an oil stove which caught fire recently, burning a kitchen wall and ceiling.



Washington Post
By Henry Roland, Staff Photographer
The family of Ralph Rickett of Hagerstown, Md., prepare to eat a meal of rice and only rice, because the beans they hoped to have on their menu yesterday

Pork, eggs and beans to be added to diet of 3.5 million Americans on relief rolls.
Page A8.

news of a job, could have been more important today than Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman's announcement that additional surplus commodities will be available in 4 to 6 weeks.

Of particular note to these

46a 1961

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston Project Seeks Adoptions For Negroes

Chicago Defender
Chicago
BOSTON — The United Community Services of Greater Boston—in keeping with its service to the community — has recognized a need for sponsoring a family recruitment project for the purpose of acquainting the public with the need for foster and adoptive parents for children of Negro background.

Interest in the success of the project is substantiated by the overwhelming response of professional and lay persons, who comprise the Community Relations committee, and the seven child-placing agencies who are participating in the project designed to meet the most basic of human needs.

INTERRACIAL GROUP

The committee, an interracial body, serves as a liaison group between the community and the project staff, and is composed of many sub-committees.

Of vital importance in carrying out the purpose of the Family Recruitment Project, is the Speakers bureau.

Social workers from the participating agencies serve on this bureau and are available for speaking engagements. Members of the Community Relations committee and the Speakers bureau, tell the story — the seven child-placing agencies supply the available children.

Mrs. Louise V. Rynoe, director of the Family Recruitment Project — with interest in opening a door to happiness for children and potential adoptive and foster parents — announced to the Community Relations Committee:

"As you tell our story in your various communities, I hope you will make it known that I am available to all interested persons at Three Walnut St. Boston."

Negroes Praise Whites For Aid During Flood

HATTIESBURG, Miss., March 1 (AP)—Negroes lavished praise today on white citizens for what they called a tremendous job of helping the hundreds of Negro flood victims last week.

N. R. Burger, principal of Rowan Junior-Senior High School for Negroes, termed the work of white volunteers tremendous in aiding the 1,400 to 1,500 Negro evacuees housed in the school.

"There were young white women helping distribute diapers and mixing formulas for babies," he said. "Other whites aided in the distribution of clothing and food."

Mrs. Mattie Mullens, a Negro mother of five, said, "whites of all ages came and sweated it out with us. I saw some of them helping with the babies. I can tell you this, it's something I won't forget."

The praise came in the wake of a Tuesday editorial in The Hattiesburg American on the teamwork of both races during the recent flood on the Leaf River.

The newspaper said such mutual help "ordinarily should not be singled out for any special comment. However, when our social order daily comes in for so much untrue and unfair criticism . . . we feel that the true nature of the white-Negro relationship . . . is worthy of comment."

"We maintain that this basic compassion . . . can help us in time to solve any racial differences we face."

Negroes Hail White Help

HATTIESBURG, Miss. (AP)—Negroes lavished praise Wednesday on white citizens for what they called a tremendous job of helping the hundreds of Negro flood victims last week.

N. R. Burger, principal of Rowan Junior-Senior High School for Negroes, termed the work of white volunteers tremendous in aiding the 1,400 to 1,500 Negro evacuees housed in the school.

There were young white women helping distribute diapers and mixing formulas for babies," he said. "Other whites aided in the distribution of clothing and food."

Mattie Mullens, a Negro mother of five, said, "Whites of all ages came and sweated it out with us. I saw some of them helping with the babies. I can tell you this, it's something I won't forget."

The praise came in the wake of a Tuesday editorial in the Hattiesburg American on the teamwork of both races during the recent flood on the Leaf River.

The newspaper said such mutual help "ordinarily should not be singled out for any special comment. However, when our social order daily comes in for so much untrue and unfair criticism . . . we feel that the true nature of the white-Negro relationship is worthy of comment."

"We maintain that this basic compassion . . . can help us in time to solve any racial differences we face."

MISSISSIPPI CAPITOLIZATIONS

36 Counties Rebuilding After Devastating Flood

By BOB PITTMAN
Daily News Staff Writer

Thirty-six Mississippi counties and cities are slowly returning to normal following one of the most devastating floods in the state's history.

The federal government has handed over more than \$1 million Pearl River County, \$6,998.62.

to help rebuild the areas wrecked by floods early this year.

Hundreds were left homeless Covington County, \$37,602.15.

and damage reached about \$5 million as streams and rivers climbed out of their banks and swirled Lincoln County, \$25,227.00.

across most of South Mississippi. Flowood, 73,517.20.

Efforts by the National Guard, Walthall County, \$14,211.00. Red Cross, Civil Defense and Simpson County, \$23,517.78.

others held the loss of life to Smith County, \$38,283.00.

As a result of the floods, which spanned most of the month of February, President Kennedy declared Mississippi a disaster area.

Leake County, \$10,463.04. Leflore County, \$8,075.00.

Through the office of state Civil Defense director Bob Crook 36 Tallahatchie County, \$23,363.10.

counties and cities and the State Quitman, \$6,460.52.

Board of Health applied for assistance to repair and replace roads, bridges and sewerage systems.

All 37 applications have been approved, resulting in grants totaling \$1,016,97.69 from the federal government to the stricken areas.

Some of this federal assistance has already been received. The other is assured.

Hard-hit Jones County has received the largest single grant approval, \$180,737.

Greene County will receive the second largest total amount with a grant of \$96,137. Third, fourth and fifth largest grants go to Wayne County, \$89,433; the City of Hattiesburg, \$61,764; and George County, \$45,995.

Other emergency grants approved by the federal government include:

Lamar County, \$35,221.00
Shubuta, \$7,793.00
New Augusta, \$42,354.40
Waynesboro, 4,550.00.

Wilkinson County, \$8,181.50.
Perry County, \$38,162.10.
Forrest County, \$13,475.50.
Stone County, \$17,519.08.
Jasper County, \$10,003.00.
Marion County, \$36,957.20.
Jeff Davis County, \$24,921.02.
Lauderdale County, \$11,780.00.
Hancock County, \$4,025.60.
Monroe County, \$5,953.50.
Rankin County, \$9,444.52.
Pike County, \$5,421.00.
Lincoln County, \$25,227.00.
Flowood, 73,517.20.
Walthall County, \$14,211.00.
Simpson County, \$23,517.78.
Smith County, \$38,283.00.
Clarke County, \$39,853.66.
Copiah County, \$1,430.00.
Board of Health, \$876.18.
Lawrence County, \$26,304.57.
Leake County, \$10,463.04.
Leflore County, \$8,075.00.
Tallahatchie County, \$23,363.10.
Quitman, \$6,460.52.

Everybody Equal In Red Cross Line

Jackson Daily News

By JOHN GARCIA

United Press International

HATTIESBURG, Miss. (UPI)—Hundreds of flood refugees seeking food and clothing flock to the Red Cross disaster headquarters here every day. The line is long and endless.

Workers, some working 10 and 12 hours a day, interview each individually and listen to his or her story. Each, black or white, is treated alike. The workers are understanding, cheerful and encouraging.

One such worker is Mrs. Virginia Hutchison, a woman of about 50 who has worked as a Red Cross volunteer "for years."

She welcomes each with a smile. "Now, Lessie, tell me what the flood did to you," she says with sincere concern. They tell their stories. They need food, clothing; their furniture is ruined; they need help.

When the interview is over, Mrs. Hutchison smiles and says, "Now everything is going to be all right. I'm really happy to see that you and your family are well. That's what's really important."

ALL CASES ALIKE

"I've heard hundreds of stories," she told United Press International. "They're all pathetic and they're all pretty much the same. You can't imagine what happened here. It was awful.

"All these people need help. It doesn't matter what color they are, we're going to help them."

One Negro man, a disabled war veteran, was asked by Mrs. Hutchison to look for an "old Negro woman with eyes that were so worried looking" and to bring

"Some woman told me she was 105. One of her eyes was all white. I think she had a cataract. She had on a black dress and her head was tied up. She had the roughest, but gentlest hands.

FORGOT TO ASK NAME

"Honey," she said to me. "I need me some clothes." The poor woman could barely get about, but she was so patient. I was so busy finding her some clothes that I forgot to ask her name and now I don't know what's become of her.

"I want to find her. I want to see to her."

There are a lot of persons like Mrs. Hutchison. A Red Cross spokesman said there were 30 to 40 volunteers coming in every day and each has been put to work.

"The cooperation from the community is just excellent," the spokesman said. "All you have to say is 'I need it' and you've got it."

He said the disaster operation would continue for about six more weeks, although all evacuees, some 5,500 in all, have returned to their homes.

In the meantime, Mrs. Hutchison, who was hesitant to talk about herself, continues her search for the elderly Negro woman.

VICTIMS OF FLOOD QUEUE UP FOR AID

*The N.Y. series
Rivers in Deep South Surge
Toward the Gulf—Record*

her to disaster headquarters for aid.

"I'm really worried about this woman," she explained. "I saw her at one of the Negro shelters during the first night of the flood. She was by herself. She was the oldest thing I'd ever seen.

Crests Are Expected

Newspaper
HATTIESBURG, Miss., Feb. 28 (AP)—Flood victims lined up for Federal disaster relief in some of the South's hardest-hits cities today, while downstream towns were waiting for the full force of the surging rivers to reach them.

MISSISSIPPI

Receding waters cast up the body of another flood victim here, while 1,000 persons applied for emergency clothing and other aid.

More than a dozen persons have lost their lives since a week of torrential rains pushed swollen rivers out of their banks in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

About seventeen tons of surplus food was ordered shipped to Alabama's capital, Montgomery. Residents there have been taking typhoid shots and boiling their drinking water since flood waters seeped into the city reservoir.

Further downstream on the Alabama River, the Red Cross set up 2,000 emergency refugee shelters at Selma, where all but two highways were closed by rising waters. Only two roads were open to Montgomery.

Gov. Ernest Vandiver of Georgia appealed to President Kennedy to extend Federal disaster relief—already granted for Alabama and Mississippi—to flooded west Georgia cities along the Chattahoochee and Flint rivers.

Warm sunshine, with only scattered rainfall, covered most of the stricken area.

Alabama estimated its highway damage alone at \$1,000,000, Gov. John Patterson said.

The weather Bureau said the Alabama River, which curls southwest across the state, was setting record flood crests all the way to the Gulf of Mexico. Claiborne, about halfway between Montgomery and Mobile, was expected to get a crest more than fifteen feet above flood stage.

Other major rivers spreading watery havoc include the Chattahoochee, which forms most of the state line between southern Alabama and Georgia; the Pearl River in Mississippi; the Flint, expected to crest ten feet over flood stage in southwest Georgia at Albany; and the Apalachicola, formed by the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers in north Florida.

Major flooding was not expected along Florida's Gulf Coast but precautions were being taken.



The Afro-American
46a
Baltimore, Md.

COOL WATER — An elderly flood victim gets a drink of cool water from ARC Volunteer Nurse Mrs. Lynn Flanagan of the Meridian, Miss., Public Health Department. He was one of some 100 sick and infirm persons cared for at the infirmary in the American Red Cross shelter set up in the Mary Bethune School in Hattiesburg, Miss. More than 150 ARC nurses are on duty in the flood area. More than 13,000 families have suffered flood losses in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi.

46a 1961

Picket For Food Chicago Defender p. 9 In St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, — (UPI) — Five pickets appeared before city hall Monday, asking distribution of surplus food to the city's needy. But they picketed the wrong building. (18-24-61)
The pickets, who remained unidentified, consisted of four Negro women and one white man, who wore a veteran's organization overseas type cap. They called themselves the Committee of the People of St. Louis of Hills Chapel church. The signs said: "Surplus food is a lie. We just can't buy it;" "Feed the hungry here, before we feed those overseas;" "Citizens, we paid for surplus food. Now we citizens want to eat it," and "Mr. Sullivan's (U. S. Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan's D. Mo.) plan is the law. We demand it be carried out immediately."

Rep. Sullivan's food stamp plan was enacted by the 1958 congress but never placed in effect by the Eisenhower administration.

A spokesman for the office of Mayor Raymond Tucker said, "They've got the wrong building. what they want is a matter of federal, not municipal, jurisdiction."

SIGN UP FOR SURPLUS FOODS. — More than 1,000 persons signed up to receive surplus commodities for their families this week on the ground floor of the county courthouse. Some of those who made application Tuesday morning are shown here. Clerks who are taking applications are, right to left: Mrs. Geraldine Alexander, Mrs. Ella M. Pickett, Mrs. Rosa Marie Kemp, Mrs. Carolyn Williams, Mrs. Mary Jo McCollum and Mrs. Nelle M. Laferty. Applications are being taken from 8:30 a.m. to 3 p.m. Monday through Friday. The surplus foods will not be ready for distribution until the last week in April, according to Thomas D. Sheahan, administrator of the program. Applications also may be made at the Independence courthouse and at various social agencies. Families on ADC and other relief programs DO NOT need to make an application but will receive surplus commodities automatically with their May checks.

MISSOURI



46a 1961

IMAGE OF ELDERLY SCORED BY PARLEY

ne Mathiasen
Erroneous Ideas on Their

Needs Cited by Council

Mar. 26-9
By EMMA HARRISON

Just because an elderly person needs help to cross the street, many people think he considered to be so out of the mainstream of life that he cannot even find unpaid volunteer jobs in community service, she asserted.

Another way of changing the image of the aged would be to modify the idea of what constitutes usefulness in life, she said. The older person is often

concerned about the aged, it was indicated yesterday at a two-day conference here.

The hopelessness about the place of the aged in society can even reflect itself in denial of the public image of the aged health care, she observed. Thus, the idea develops that aches and pains are natural, conditions that ended yesterday at the Belmont-Plaza Hotel. Although misconceptions among major errors about the flourish, conference participants noted some successful attempts they listed the following things to change them. They said

Older persons have identical studies showed that when thou-interests, needs and capacities. Delegates suggested that one of age were found in adult education side portrayed all or most old-cation classes, programs were er persons as either well and reviewed and changed to suit happy, and able to take care of their needs.

themselves, and that another Even advertisements have portrayed them as sick, down-helped to some extent to change cast and economically and so the picture of the retired per-son, delegates said. Insurance

"Scare techniques" are used ads for annuity and retirement in certain issues involving the plans depicting them in a happy aged. These include calling vacation retirement environ-Social Security health care ment has helped create a new "socialized medicine," suggest-ing that the nation will suffer old age.

If older people are not kept at work beyond the retirement age person in community service and charging that early retirement leads to premature death, although health studies dispute this.

People who work with the aged show "patronizing and parsimonious" attitudes toward them.

Though social agencies have endorsed the idea that the older person should help determine agency policy, few agencies have developed real roles for the aged. Practitioners in agencies can be just as obtuse as the public on the problems of the aged.

Changes Are Suggested

After the conference ended Geneva Mathiasen, executive secretary of the council, a national voluntary agency, summarized some of the ways delegates thought the public image of the aged could be changed.

She said the ills and afflictions of the aged too often were considered to be a matter of chronology rather than health as such.

THE AGED NEW YORK

NEWBURGH CODE STIRS WELFARE REVIEW

New York Times
By JOSEPH A. LOFTUS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—A tighter welfare code aimed at purging relief rolls in the Hudson River city of Newburgh has generated cross-country, front-page publicity that may lead eventually to an overhaul of the public assistance system generally.

Secretary Abraham Ribicoff of the Health, Education and Welfare Department had already put into motion a three-way study, based on the feeling "that we have been just drifting in the field of welfare."

Newburgh's new city manager, 38-year-old Joseph McDowell Mitchell, reports that national attention given to his stricter eligibility rules has yielded about 7,000 letters, cards and telegrams. Only about fifty of these, he said, put him on the side of the monsters.

Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, a spokesman for the conservative Republican wing, spoke up for Mr. Mitchell and attracted a couple of hundred letters. Mr. Goldwater claimed only a 50 per cent favorable response.

Newburgh's approach to relief for the needy may not be the solution to the costs of public assistance, but surely it has the virtue of sharpening interest in the Federal study that otherwise might have passed with routine notice.

Annual Outlay

Federal, state, and local governments lay out nearly \$4,000,000,000 a year for public welfare of various kinds—aid to the blind, the total and permanently disabled, the needy aged, and dependent children and their caretakers.

These outlays are distinct from old age and survivors' insurance, which, of course, is earned by workers and is paid as a matter of right, not of need.

Current welfare spending is sometimes viewed as excessive since the largest amount spent in any one year in the great depression period was \$3,200,000 in 1938. However, that

Debate Over City's Curbs on Aid Adds Significance To Federal Inquiries Into Relief Generally



Herblock in The Washington Post

"I don't want my tax money spent on your kind."

sum, in current dollars, would him—a national group of more than twenty experts, a representative group of state welfare

Looked at in another way, administrators, and an individual with special skills. Their amount to less than 1 cent out of every dollar of total personal income.

Some of this welfare money next year. The Newburgh affair may be going to chiselers. In-fair has, at the very least, there wasn't some leakage in a state of Connecticut," he said. "I've come to feel that we have been just drifting in the field

program so vast. The degree of leakage, and the Newburgh approach, are questions that bear examination.

Newburgh decided, among other things, to exclude mothers who continue to reproduce, though unwed, and to cancel after three months the meal tickets of others on relief, except the aged and the handicapped.

To find out, Secretary Ribicoff has three studies going for



Rosen in The Albany Times-Union

"Lobster a la Newburgh."

The Federal Government is involved in the Newburgh affair only in an indirect and, so far, remote way. The city's fight up to this point is limited to the State of New York and with sundry individuals who think Mr. Mitchell's crash program is crass.

The money Newburgh passes out comes, in part, from the state which, in turn, draws on the Federal exchequer. Federal money last year accounted for about 42 per cent of the public assistance given in New York State.

The Federal authorities have regulations about these transactions. One of them is that a state shall have a code and enforce it uniformly. Maybe the code, or the enforcement, or both, need tightening, but for

the moment the issue is uniformity.

One practical, possible effect of the tighter Newburgh code is that relief recipients may simply move to an easier district in the state, whereupon Newburgh may find itself being hooted by wrathful neighbors.

Furthermore, if Newburgh is going to get indignant about birth out of wed-lock, it may occur to the women to take a husband for the record. Cutting off the food supply of children, however illegitimate, because of the waywardness, or inexperience, of their mothers, is hardly calculated to win overwhelming public approval.

Caseload Drops

Mr. Mitchell said he was moving slowly and cautiously under the new code. Notices have gone out telling recipients of the tougher standards. He reported a noticeable drop in the caseload and attributes this largely to the publicity rather than to actual cut-offs by the city. Home relief cases dropped from sixty in May to fifteen in July. Cases on the aid to dependent children rolls, which had totaled 266 in January, were down to 135 in July.

The fact that Newburgh employed work relief scarcely at all has led to unfounded assumptions that the Federal Government prohibits work relief. It is true that the states and communities can not get Federal matching money for works projects, but that is quite different from forbidding such projects. The states and communities may use their own money.

If the states and communities want to get after loafers they have the right and the encouragement of the Federal Government to withhold funds, under the Federal aid to dependent children program, from a family whose head refuses without good reason to take a job that is offered to him and that he is able to do. The job may be on work relief or in private industry.

The Federal Government's role, at this point, is to supplement state and local funds and

see that certain standards are observed in the distribution of the money.

Misgivings Acknowledged

Secretary Ribicoff, speaking to the national conference on social welfare last May, acknowledged his misgivings and talked candidly about them.

"After six years as a Governor, even of the enlightened

NEWBURGH TAKES
Recipients of Relief Funds

Photos of Needy
sat 9-2-61

Recipients of Relief Funds

Pose When They Arrive

to Get Their Checks

New York N.Y.
THE ELDERLY EXEMPTED

An Exception Is Also Made for Children—City Files Appeal of Injunction

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Sept. 1 (AP)—The City Welfare Department today began photographing relief recipients as they called to collect their monthly checks.

All recipients except children and the elderly were photographed.

City Manager Joseph McDowell Mitchell began the picture-taking program. He said he wanted to make sure that checks were not collected by unauthorized persons.

The photographing was not included in the controversial welfare program inaugurated by Mr. Mitchell on July 15.

The state has obtained an injunction against the program on the ground that it violated state law. The city filed an appeal against the injunction today and said it would carry its battle to the Federal courts if necessary.

Henry Hirschberger, the city's special counsel on the welfare issue, filed the appeal against the injunction in State Supreme Court. He also filed a brief challenging a section of the Social Security Law.

He said the section required all welfare districts in a state

to meet the same standards as a condition for a state to receive Federal welfare aid.

Richmond Votes Work Plan

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 1 (UPI)—The City Council voted unanimously last night to put able-bodied relief recipients to work on city projects.

The plan, patterned after one phase of a controversial program at Newburgh, N. Y., was scheduled to take effect on Sept. 24.

Newburgh and Federal officials worked out a compromise yesterday in a dispute that had threatened to kill the city's \$3,000,000 Federally aided urban renewal program.

Property owners, predominantly Negroes, in the area to be rebuilt had complained that they would not be adequately compensated under the terms of approved real estate appraisals.

On the basis of these complaints, the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency last week ordered a third appraisal of the properties.

The Newburgh City Council protested this move and threatened to drop the entire program.

Lester Eisner Jr., regional administrator of the Federal agency, denied yesterday that there was any connection between the urban renewal and welfare controversies.

He met at his office here with John M. Kenney, Newburgh's director of urban renewal. They agreed to the following:

Mr. Eisner will send a group of real estate experts to the renewal area next Tuesday. They will report back "within the week."

The experts will first study parcels to be turned over to the State Division of Housing for construction of low-rent public housing. The deadline for starting this state-assisted part of the program is Oct. 1.

Newburgh officials may proceed with negotiations already under way for property acquisition.

The agreement also provides that the city officials will not undertake new negotiations until the Federal study group has completed its work.

46a 1961

BALKED BY CITY, LANDLORD SUES

*The New York Times
Reprisal Charged Because
of Failure to Pay Bribes*

By EDITH EVANS ASBURY

Building Commissioner Peter J. Reidy has been ordered to appear in Supreme Court Thursday to answer charges of a Harlem landlord that she has been harassed by inspectors.

The charges were filed on behalf of Miss Cora T. Walker by Whitney North Seymour Jr., who for ten months led an investigation of the Building Department and concluded that corruption still existed despite numerous previous inquiries. Miss Walker contends she has been harassed by building inspectors because she refused to pay them bribes.

The order to Mr. Reidy, filed in Supreme Court yesterday, was signed Friday by Supreme Court Justice Saul S. Streit. It also calls for the appearance of Manhattan Building Superintendent Thomas V. Burke.

As head of a special unit of the State Investigation Commission, Mr. Seymour, a Republican, issued a forty-two-page report last January charging that a "sinister" system of pay-offs to inspectors had "grown to be wholesale and vicious." Commissioner Reidy and Mayor Wagner protested the accusation as "unfair."

Feuding Since Spring

Miss Walker, a lawyer and 1958 Republican State Senate candidate from Harlem, has been battling the Department of Buildings since last spring over a building she owns at 270 Lenox Avenue, near West 124th Street.

One building inspector has been arrested as a result of Miss Walker's complaint to District Attorney Frank S. Hogan. The defendant is scheduled to appear in Special Sessions Oct. 18 for a hearing on his plea of not guilty to charges of bribery.

He is Alexander Eshak, 41 years old, of 1243 Puritan Avenue, the Bronx, a city employee for nine years. Mr. Reidy suspended Mr. Eshak, but he denied Miss Walker's allegations and ordered a new inspection of her building.

Miss Walker is scheduled to



The New York Times
CHARGES HARASSMENT:
Miss Cora T. Walker, who said she was refused a new certificate of occupancy for her building because she refused to pay bribes.

new charges were filed Sept. 15 after previous ones resulting from Mr. Eshak's inspection had been withdrawn by the Building Department because of "the unavailability of the complainant inspector."

Certificate Withheld

Papers filed in Supreme Court yesterday by Mr. Seymour allege that Miss Walker has been unable to obtain a certificate of occupancy for her building, although there was a valid certificate covering it when she bought it and although she has made extensive renovation and repairs in accordance with the Building Department's requirements.

The building is a four-story brownstone multiple dwelling. There was a restaurant on the first floor, which Miss Walker converted into an office for herself.

According to the petition, the building was in "a dilapidated and rundown condition" when Miss Walker bought it but has now been placed in "A-1 condition" at the cost of "substantial sums of money."

When the work was completed last February, the peti-

(HOUSING) NEW YORK
tion relates, application was made for a new certificate of occupancy.

Thereafter, it is charged, "inspectors and other employes of the Department of Buildings instituted a seemingly interminable series of visits to the premises."

Mass Inspections Cited

Despite contentions of the department that its staff was inadequate to provide "regular inspection of substandard dwellings and to correct slum conditions in the City of New York, a total of twenty-three visits by employes of the department, singly and in groups, on sixteen different occasions" has been made in the last eight months, the petition states.

The new charges issued this month seem to constitute "a deliberate pattern of harassment" in reprisal for Miss Walker's refusal to pay bribes, her complaint to the District Attorney and her protest against practices of the Department of Buildings, the petition declares.

"This is an eminently suitable case for this court to exercise its historic role of protecting the rights of an individual citizen against the vindictive acts of unleased officialdom," it asserts.

It asks for a jury trial of "any triable issues of fact," issuance of a stay to prevent further harassment, and an order directing either recognition of the old certificate of occupancy or issuance of a new one.

46a 1961

U. S. WILL TIGHTEN REIN ON RENEWAL

P. 32c *New York Times* 11-14-61
Dr. Weaver Says Towns Will

Lose Permits by Laxness
The New York Times

By EMMA HARRISON

Robert C. Weaver, the Federal Housing Administrator, said yesterday that his agency would crack down on communities that were getting Federal urban renewal and public housing help but that were not moving ahead according to plans submitted to the Government.

Dr. Weaver said that the agency was "toughening up" and that cities would have to show progress or be denied re-certification by the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

He spoke before the fiftieth anniversary conference of the Family Service Association of America at the Commodore Hotel, and elaborated on his remarks outside the meeting.

Dr. Weaver said the agency was raising its standards for the programs and wanted to raise the standards for performance as well.

Since many community programs have been in effect for a number of years, he said, the agency is reviewing them carefully to see if in "any significant respect" the towns were failing to move ahead.

Mr. Mulreany reminded them

that according to the Internal Revenue Code the charitable organization would be exempt

"Where we find such failure," he told the association, "we will from taxation provided 'no substantial part of its activities is does take steps to correct it.'"

Dr. Weaver said, however, that the agency applied pressure that was "largely negative." What is needed more, he said, is positive pressure by citizens' groups on public officials.

"Urban renewal is not simply a program to improve land values—it is first of all a program to improve living values," Dr. Weaver told the meeting offstage, addressing a final session of 300 member agencies of the association.

He suggested family service agencies could use their administrative resources and family guidance skills to help families in relocating. He said such help would be invaluable. He said many families needed follow-up help to adjust to new environments.

Robert H. Mulreany, chair-

board of Community
of New York,
family agencies to
t only in socia

NEW YORK

NOVEMBER

DR. ROBERT C. WEAVER
FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATOR



The New York Times 11-14-61 P. 3
HOUSING ADMINISTRATOR SPEAKS HERE: Dr. Robert C. Weaver, head of the

Housing and Home Finance Agency, at meeting of Family Service Association of America.

planning, but also in social action. Too often, he said, agencies failed to speak up on issues because they were reluctant to engage in controversy, to become involved in politics or because of fear of losing tax exemptions.

Mr. Mulreany reminded them

that according to the Internal Revenue Code the charitable organization would be exempt

"Where we find such failure," he told the association, "we will from taxation provided 'no substantial part of its activities is does take steps to correct it.'"

Dr. Weaver said, however, that the agency applied pressure that was "largely negative." What is needed more, he said, is positive pressure by citizens' groups on public officials.

"Urban renewal is not simply a program to improve land values—it is first of all a program to improve living values," Dr. Weaver told the meeting offstage, addressing a final session of 300 member agencies of the association.

He suggested family service agencies could use their administrative resources and family guidance skills to help families in relocating. He said such help would be invaluable. He said many families needed follow-up help to adjust to new environments.

Robert H. Mulreany, chair-

board of Community
of New York,
family agencies to
t only in socia

46a 1961
THE NEWBURGH CASE
N.Y. Times 025
New Welfare Code and U. S. Rules
Examined as Controversy Grows

By FOSTER HAILEY

The controversy over the another child out of wedlock Newburgh public welfare program, which many welfare officials charge is violating Federal laws, has reached major proportions. What follows is a report of what the Federal regulations are, what Newburgh has done, the criticisms of the Newburgh program and the position of the defenders of the program.

FEDERAL RULES

Some of the Federal rules are:

(1) Everyone has a right to apply for relief, and, if one is eligible under state standards, he must be paid promptly.

(2) The state program must be uniform for all political divisions. That is, a child in Newburgh cannot be treated differently from a child in New York City or in Albany if any Federal funds are to be granted.

(3) A new restriction in May provided that parents could not be used on work relief projects. Later the U. S. interpreted this as not to preclude districts from requiring work of aid recipients up to the limit of state or local contributions.

NEWBURGH PROGRAM

In June Newburgh adopted a stringent thirteen-point welfare code—which may criticized as contravening the Federal stipulations. Some of the more controversial points are:

(1) That all cash payments that could be paid by voucher—an order to a landlord or a grocer—"without basic harm to the intent of the aid" should be so done thereafter.

(2) That all able-bodied men on relief be required to work forty hours a week on some city project and that any who had voluntarily left a job or had refused one offered, even though it not be in his regular field of work, be denied further relief.

(3) That any mother of illegitimate children who bore

in opposition suggests a welcome new maturity, born perhaps of fresh Republican memories of leadership responsibility.

And yet, for all its instinctive decency and natural loyalty in the face of crisis, the Old Elephant still has its streaks of bad temper and cussedness and its animal craving, when all is said and done, to get back into power.

Thus, to the extent that it has been possible without endangering the national integrity,

PROS AND CONS

The protests were immediate and loud. Private welfare agencies denounced some provisions of the code as "cruel and inhumane." Newburgh's Welfare Commissioner, John J. O'Donnell, a Civil Service employee, resigned. He said he would have to violate his oath of office to put the new code into effect.

The State Board of Social Welfare, a non-partisan body called a special meeting, appointed a committee to investigate the code, made a finding that many of its provisions were illegal and issued a "cease and desist" directive.

When the Newburgh officials disregarded that and ordered the code into effect, the State Board, on July 17, called on the Attorney General, Louis J. Leitowitz, to take the necessary legal steps to halt its implementation.

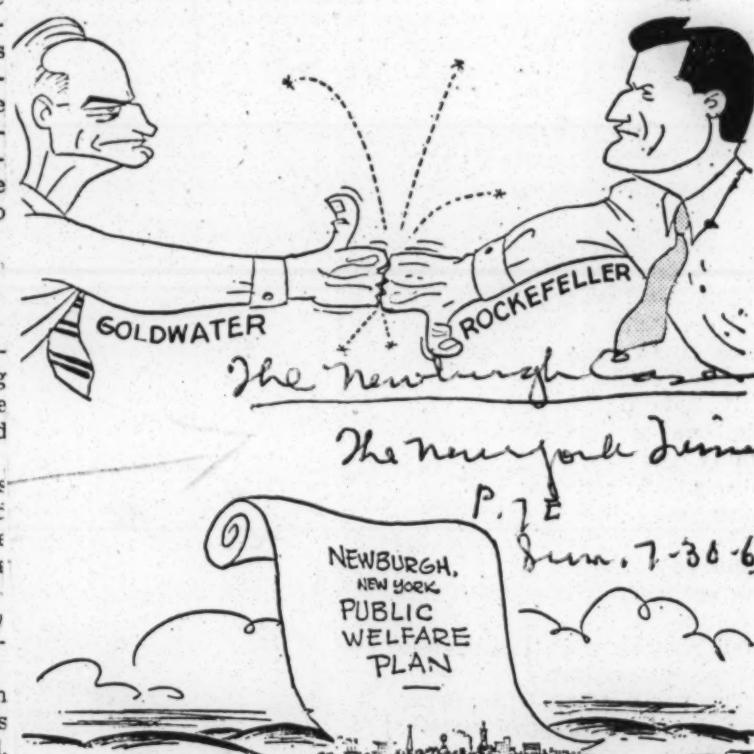
The most outspoken criticism of the Newburgh officials was that made by Myles A. Amend, Board chairman, a prominent Catholic layman of New York City, "in behalf of the Board" after its July 17 meeting.

"In the light of the facts, we find no justification whatever for the measures Newburgh proposes to adopt," Mr. Amend said. "Some of them are inhuman and indecent, most of them are illegal, and the others are unnecessary."

Newburgh officials in defending the program insist they have found justification in Federal or New York State law or directives for all disputed points of the code.

They have said they had no alternative to cutting welfare costs. When the controversial new code was adopted, the city's relief rolls included just more than 1,000 persons and its welfare costs were running well over budget estimates of \$983,000 for the year, of which the city pays about 45 per cent.

NEW YORK



Green in The Providence Journal

"What's this—a prelude to '64?"

Newburgh Spotlights Welfare

The Star
By WILLIAM DUKE
Star Staff Writer

Newburgh, N. Y., a small city perched on hills above the Hudson River, started out with determination last month to solve in an unorthodox way one of its most persistent problems—the ever-mounting cost of welfare.

It drew up and announced its plans. Then, amid rising national publicity, the city on Monday put into effect a set of strict welfare regulations, designed to rid the rolls of "chislers," to cut relief costs in general, and to give the city the reputation of a "tough welfare town."

At the week ended, the city asserted that the psychological effect of the regulations had led some welfare recipients to drop voluntarily from relief rolls. But the rules themselves were under attack by State welfare officials as being illegal, inhumane, and unnecessary.

The rules also made Newburgh the storm center of controversy over the proper role of welfare—a controversy which twice before in the last five years has broken over the New York political scene.

Rockefeller on Spot

Newburgh's revolt put the State's liberal Republican Governor, Nelson A. Rockefeller, on the spot.

He spoke out against the Newburgh plan after his potential conservative opponent for the 1964 Republican presidential nomination, Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, declared that the plan should be put into effect in every city in the Nation.

Newburgh city manager, Joseph McD. Mitchell, was warmly welcomed in Washington last week end by Senator Goldwater and other conservative leaders, including Texas' first Republican Senator since Reconstruction days, John Tower.

The Newburgh affair has become an ideological battleground between Gov. Rockefeller and Senator Goldwater. It has also brought attacks against the Governor from liberal Democrats in the State.

Representative Samuel Stratton of Schenectady, a possible Democratic candidate for Governor next year, charged that Mr. Rockefeller "ran out on the issue" because he left for a vacation in Venezuela as the Newburgh incident heated up. Mr. Stratton also noted that the Governor had delayed condemnation of the program for several weeks.

Mr. Mitchell asserted that one out of every 20 city residents was receiving some sort of welfare aid and that, if the trend con-

tinued, the impact of Newburgh's efforts to cut back the role of public welfare has spread beyond the State's borders.

Local Rule an Issue

Once again the issue of local rule versus Federal-State regulation has been raised and sharpened, with conservatives and liberals lining up on opposing sides.

According to the Federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Newburgh fight marks the first time a small community rebellion against accepted State and Federal welfare programs has developed into a national issue.

An HEW spokesman said that Newburgh could easily become a symbol of opposition in the welfare debate because the city's problems are similar to those in many other small cities.

Newburgh, with a population of nearly 32,000, is listed by the United States Labor Department as an area of chronic unemployment. Since World War II, several industries have left the city; others have curtailed operations. The largest payroll in the region is supplied by the Federal Government, which employs 2,800 civilian workers at the nearby United States Military Academy at West Point and at Stewart Air Force Base.

Like other cities, Newburgh lost population in the past decade. But being located in the Hudson Valley apple-growing region, the city became the permanent home of many one-time migrant agricultural workers and their families—most of them from the South. These newcomers settled in rundown residential areas along the river.

Last month Mr. Mitchell, with the backing of the Republican-controlled city council, decided to take drastic action to halt the steady increase in welfare costs over the past 10 years.

He said that out of a total city budget of \$3.7 million, almost \$1 million was allocated to welfare. Although the State and Federal Government would contribute more than \$500,000, the expenditure would be more than the city spent for its police department and nearly as much as for fire protection and public works.

Mr. Mitchell asserted that one out of every 20 city residents was receiving some sort of welfare aid and that, if the trend con-

tinued, the city's tax rate of \$31 for each \$1,000 of assessed valuation would have to be raised "at least \$10."

The manager's solution to the welfare-cost problem took the form of 13 regulations.

State Sees Illegality

Among other things, the rules would deny relief to unwed mothers if they bore additional children out of wedlock; restrict welfare aid to three months a year for all except the aged, blind or disabled; and require all able-bodied men receiving welfare aid to work for the city.

The State Welfare Department said that most of the regulations were illegal and the city's welfare commissioner resigned on the ground that he couldn't administer the regulations without violating his oath of office.

Mr. Mitchell and the council remained firm. They said that the rules would be enforced because they were necessary.

State figures show that Newburgh's welfare budget has increased one-third from \$736,709 in 1951 to \$983,085 in 1961. The same figures indicate that Federal and State aid to the city has increased \$187,000, or 51 per cent, during the same period.

State analysts also asserted that Newburgh had lower public assistance recipient rates than five other cities in the State of similar size—which also operate their own welfare departments.

Newburgh's Negro population, which has increased 151 per cent in 10 years, is the largest among these cities, but the Hudson Valley town still has the lowest welfare cost per 1,000 population.

The city's new regulations seemed to have had little effect so far. Mr. Mitchell ordered all relief recipients, except the aged, blind and infirm, to pick up their checks at police headquarters. But investigation failed to turn up one case of fraud from among the 900-odd persons receiving welfare.

Says 45 Quit Rolls

A thorough screening of welfare cases was also ordered to find men who could be put to work under the welfare-work program. Only one man was found who was able to work. About 10 others were already working. They were unable, however, to earn enough for their large families and

hence were still drawing relief payments.

Mr. Mitchell released other figures to show that at least 45 persons had dropped from the welfare rolls. It appeared, however, that the legality of Newburgh's regulations would have to be settled in the State courts.

But regardless of the legality of Newburgh's actions or the effectiveness of its new regulations, the city has focused national attention on public welfare programs and procedures.

Mr. Mitchell has posed 19 questions for the State Welfare Department, but the three really basic ones are these:

- Have welfare programs made relief a "respected way of life?"
- Have Federal and State programs and aid usurped the right of communities to find their own solutions to welfare problems?
- Is the country any closer, after 30 years of welfare legislation, to solving the problems which make such aid necessary?

While the courts are expected to settle the legality in the Newburgh dispute, public opinion and the voter could decide the larger questions.



Photo by Howard Sandler, Monitor, Nov. 11-6-61

HANDICAPPED AND NON-HANDICAPPED CHILDREN work side by side in a program sponsored by the Associated YM-YWHAs in Greater New York. The integrated project is under way at the Mosholn-Montefiore Hospital in the Bronx.

YM-YWHA Program for Handicapped

The Well and the Halt Meet at Play

Newspaper Headline

The answers to these questions were sought in an intensive research study of sixty-nine children with orthopedic handicaps in New York, is pioneering a pilot and neuro-muscular handicap program for physically handicapped children, who have been for over a year and is being completed," said Arthur Schwartz, who heads the research. "But we have drawn certain important observations."

Socially Deprived

"You might call it an experiment in group living," said Irving Brodsky, general director for the YM-YWHAs in Greater New York. "We're interested primarily in does it work? Will it work elsewhere, and will it be practical?" P. 14

for handicapped children. Programs exclusively for the handicapped are not as a rule neighborhood-centered.

To meet the needs of handicapped youngsters effectively, it was found that there should be an integration of medical, social and recreational services within a unified program. Such integration has not existed up to this time in the metropolitan area.

"Physically handicapped children ought to be served in their neighborhood centers," said Mr. Brodsky. "They are a neglected group and should not be transported to centers miles away. That only illustrates the vacuum of available facilities."

The problems of setting up such a program are that costs

have to be leveled to the usual community center budget. There is also the potential opposition of the parents and children involved.

In the past, parents as well as agencies, tended to restrict the handicapped children to special programs. They felt the youngsters would feel more secure participating in activities with children similarly handicapped. It was found, however, that this tended to reinforce their patterns of anxiety and isolation.

The YM-YWHA project eliminates this problem by mixing the children with non-handicapped boys and girls. This promotes a better understanding and acceptance of the handicapped children by their playmates. A systematic observation of the groups is part of the pilot project.

Overcomes Insecurity

"Strangely enough," said Mr. Schwartz, "handicapped children prefer to be with the non-handicapped. They have a great sense of self-negation, and playing with normal children helps to overcome this feeling. And after the initial and rather curious stage of gawking at one another vanishes, the children learn to participate in an entirely unaffected harmony."

The project involves twenty-five handicapped youngsters, five of pre-school age. Using control groups of non-handicapped children, the project is also determining whether a handicapped child can improve his skills in personal relationships. With the growth and training of the staff, approximately fifty will be served during the second year. Co-sponsoring the program is the New York Service for the orthopedically handicapped with the Montefiore Hospital and the Jewish Family Service co-operating.

It seems clear from the study that integrated programs for both the handicapped and the non-handicapped better prepare handicapped children to make a realistic adjustment in life than do restricted programs

46a 1961

Newburgh's Welfare Fight Is Outlined For Southerners

Youthful City Manager Tells Municipal Officers
New York Town Is Still Determined
To End Relief Line 'Careers'

By JOSEPH KOENENN

City Manager Joseph Mitchell of Newburgh, N. Y. came to Memphis yesterday to give an explanation of his city's welfare crackdown which he was never permitted to deliver to his state's welfare board.

Underlying Newburgh's decision to stiffen welfare rules, he explained, was the feeling that the governing body must consider the welfare of the community as a whole—not just the welfare of those who make a career out of standing in relief lines.

"Our position is that unless welfare considers the perspective of the community's total economic and social situation, work on individual cases is futile and wasteful.

"No arm of government, anywhere, has the right to spend tax dollars with no tangible results for the community as a whole."

The boyish-looking city manager delivered his report to about 80 delegates to an organizational meeting of the South-wide Association of Municipal Officials. His listeners stayed over for about two extra hours to hear him. Mr. Mitchell was originally scheduled to speak at a closing luncheon but his flight was delayed two hours.

New Jobs Needed

"I'm proud to address you who have seen the danger of creeping Federalism. Or I should say socialism."

The cure to welfare abuses and spiraling payments, he advised, lies in stimulating business to provide new jobs and trimming able workers from the shelter of welfare lists.

The 39-year-old transplanted Southerner noted at the start of his talk that the 10-page report had been prepared for the New York Board of Social Welfare last month. "But they never would let me read it." Later, he said, he mailed the board a copy.

The report traced Newburgh's history to the days when George Washington camped his army there and followed to the pres-

NEW YORK

3 WELFARE WORKERS NAMED IN NEWBURGH

Joe Jones
Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Three inexperienced candidates were temporarily appointed as case workers for Newburgh's Welfare Department today. They were named by Peter Z. Petrillo, who was appointed as welfare commissioner two weeks ago. *Tri 8-11-61*

The new workers are all school teachers by profession. One of them, Melvyn N. Riley of 79 South Street, Newburgh, is a Negro. He is a graduate of Elizabeth City State Teachers College in North Carolina.

The two other appointees are Mrs. Albert F. LaReau of New Windsor, Newburgh, and Mrs. Irene Chaffee of Montgomery, N. Y. Both are grade school teachers. *Blank*

They will be asked to start work Monday, Mr. Petrillo said.

The case workers were the first to be appointed following City Manager John McD. Mitchell's statement last week in which he said new case workers would have to be philosophically in harmony with the views of the city administration regarding the welfare situation.

Welfare Cases Drop

The psychological impact of Newburgh's decision to crack down on "moral chiselers" who prefer welfare to work has already produced a good effect, Mr. Mitchell reported. Welfare cases dropped sharply.

Throughout his talk, he stressed the morality of welfare. It is immoral, he contended, for taxpayers to support illegitimacy as they were asked to do in continuing aid to mothers who persist in having children without the benefit of a marriage license.

Is Newburgh Welfare Crackdown Justified?

The Miami

By GEORGE GALLUP

Copyright, 1961, American Institute

of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J. — Not since New Deal days has there been such a controversy over public welfare programs as that stirred up in recent weeks by the city of Newburgh, New York.

The clampdown on relief payments by officials of this community of 31,000 persons has brought sharp repercussions on the national political scene. Two potential rivals for the 1964 Republican presidential nomination — Sen. Barry Goldwater and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller — have become involved in the arguments over the Newburgh plan.

Set 8-4-61
Since this controversy is likely to be carried on in all sections of the country in the months ahead, the Gallup Poll is currently sounding the country's attitudes on the key issues in debate.

The city's new public welfare program is spelled out in a 13-point plan which is designed to tighten up relief regulations and cut back on the amount of relief payments now given out.

Among the points which have sparked the liveliest arguments are those requiring all able-bodied men on relief to put in a 40-hour week on city work projects, and the refusal to grant additional relief to unwed mothers who have a second illegitimate child.

At issue in the widening argument over Newburgh are two basic questions: 1 —

Should the local communities of the nation have more authority in deciding upon relief programs? and 2 — What can be required of those who receive welfare aid?

Opponents of the 13-point plan claim that it violates

Gallup Poll

state and Federal welfare regulations, causes undue hardship for many seeking relief, and degrades those presently on the rolls.

Supporters of the plan — led by Newburgh city manager, Joseph Mitchell — argue that the city is within its rights, and that the new regulations will bring needed reform in a heretofore abused welfare program. Newburgh, they estimate, was spending more on relief expenditures each year than it spent on police and fire protection.

In framing the questions to be put to the general public, the Gallup Poll first sent special staff interviewers to Newburgh itself.

There — at the heart of the controversy — the interviewers spent three days questioning typical persons, getting their views on the issues which have put the community in the headlines.

One of the most talked about of the 13 points in Newburgh was the regulation that all mothers of illegitimate children are to be advised that they shall be denied relief if they have more children born out of wedlock.

Typical of those who oppose the new regulation was the view of a 21-year-old housewife:

"I'm against it," she commented, "What happens to a child in a case like that? They just have to put the child in a home, and the city takes care of it anyway."

Others in Newburgh, however, back up City Manager Mitchell on this restriction. An 82-year-old man put it this way:

"I think they should do this. These women took advantage of it the way it was. Maybe

Judge Orders Welfare Plan Explanation

NEWBURGH, N.Y. (AP) — A State Supreme Court justice demanded Friday that the Newburgh city government explain why it believes its stringent new welfare plan is necessary.

But the justice, John P. Donohoe, put off for more than a week a ruling on a state move to block the program that has caused a nationwide controversy.

Donohoe heard argument on the state's motion for a temporary injunction, then gave opponents Joseph McD. Mitchell and his new Welfare Commissioner, Peter Petrillo, seven days to file briefs.

Set 8-5-61
He directed Henry Hirschberg, special counsel for the city, to specify in his brief "in what respects our present state law is inadequate to achieve your purpose."

"Why not use the tools at hand?" the justice asked. "What is the reason for these rules?"

Some 150 spectators filled the green-walled courtroom to capacity. Among them was City Manager Joseph Mitchell, who spearheaded the welfare crackdown. Mitchell took no part in the courtroom proceedings.

State Solicitor Gen. Paxton Blair, acting on behalf of the State Board of Welfare, held that the Newburgh plan violated state laws. The city contends it has not violated the law.

Blair termed the plan "harsh," "fication," he commented. Reports that fingerprints would deny relief to mothers or would also be taken were termed illegitimate children if they have erroneous.

any more children out of wed-

lock.

He said "the state does not encourage illicit unions," but that "the law does not distinguish legitimate and illegitimate children."

Other controversial points in the plan would limit relief to three months a year to any person except the blind, aged and infirm and would require able-bodied men to work 40 hours a week for the city.

Set 8-20-61
NEWBURGH TO USE PICTURES OF NEEDY

Photography Awaits Those Calling for Relief Checks

Tues 8-15-61

NEWBURGH, N.Y., Aug. 14 (AP) — A step was disclosed today to bring stricter policing of Newburgh relief cases. Pictures will be taken of those receiving aid.

Set 8-20-61
The photographs will be made

for identification purposes only, according to City Manager Raymond W. Houston. The procedure, part of the city's controversial program for curtailing relief payments, caused some raised eyebrows in Albany.

State Welfare Commissioner Raymond W. Houston said that he had never heard of a welfare department using photographic files of clients and that he did not think it was necessary. Case workers should be able to identify properly those getting help, he added.

Mixups in Records Reported

However, Mr. Petrillo, especially installed by Mr. Mitchell to carry out the curtailment pro-

gram, reported that some mixups in names and identifications had been found in welfare department records.

Taking of pictures of the recipients would "correct the files where there is improper identification," he commented.

Reports that fingerprints were damaged beyond measure by a flood of misinformation and inaccurate comment on this situation," Fred H. Steininger, president of the association, de-

clared include this getting home relief or aid for dependent children, but not clients disabled or bedridden, the officials said.

When the recipients involved come in for their next checks Sept. 1 their pictures will be taken. A feature of the curtailment program requires ambulatory clients to call for their checks rather than get them by mail.

Another phase of the program, are making it mandatory for able-bodied recipients to accept work on city projects, went into effect today. A man was put to work doing odd jobs around City Hall.

Use of Vouchers Started

Under another restriction, a family of seven will start getting vouchers instead of money, beginning Wednesday, the first family subjected to the system.

The vouchers can be exchanged for food or other necessities. The family was being cut off from cash aid, Mr. Petrillo said, after it had been found that some child members had unexplained spending money.

The Greater Newburgh Chamber of Commerce announced that it was mailing a 740-foot "reaffirmation of faith and pride" in Newburgh, signed by 4,000 citizens, to President Kennedy.

Eugene S. Panarello, president of the chamber, said that the aim of the scroll was to tell "the world what Newburgh really is."

Widespread attention has been focused on the city's thirteen-point welfare restriction program. The scroll, however, devotes itself to other information about the city and its environs.

Criticism in National Group

Special to The New York Times
CHICAGO, Aug. 14 — Curtailment of public relief as adopted in Newburgh, N.Y., drew strong criticism here today from members of the board of the American Public Welfare Association.

They said that such programs could lead to severe health problems and crime and other social evils.

"Public efforts to deal humanely, practically and economically with human need are being damaged beyond measure by a flood of misinformation and inaccurate comment on this situation," Fred H. Steininger, president of the association, de-

said. He said that about 90 percent of the relief cases in the country involved the aged, disabled, blind and sick and children under 18 and those taking care of them.

The board members declared that the circumstances of a child's birth, whether legitimate or not, should not affect public assistance if it was needed.

RULING DEFERRED IN NEWBURGH TEST

Set 8-5-61
Justice Donohoe Reserves Decision on Injunction to Block Welfare Code

Set 8-5-61
STATE IS GIVEN A DELAY

sets 7 Days to Submit Brief Answering Plea by City to Dismiss Petition

New York
By FOSTER HAILEY

Special to The New York Times
NEWBURGH, N.Y., Aug. 4

— Supreme Court Justice John P. Donohue reserved decision today on the state's request for an injunction to halt operation of Newburgh's stringent new welfare code and on the city's motion for dismissal.

He gave State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz seven days to file a brief answering the city's argument. Newburgh contends that the court does not have jurisdiction and that remedies other than the "extraordinary relief" of an injunction have not been exhausted. A decision is not expected for ten to fourteen days.

State Solicitor General Paxton Blair asked for a delay today.

He said he had received a copy of the city's motion for dismissal "only this morning" and therefore needed time to prepare a brief.

Code Stirs Controversy
A national controversy has developed over the thirteen-

point code, particularly over two of its points.

One of these provides: "All able-bodied adult males on relief of any kind who are capable of working are to be assigned to the Chief of Building Maintenance for work assignment on a 10-hour week."

The other says: "All mothers of illegitimate children are to be advised that should they have any more children out of wedlock, they shall be denied relief."

The court challenge was instituted by Mr. Lefkowitz, the Republican candidate for Mayor of New York. Mr. Lefkowitz did not appear in court today.

Newburgh is a city of 31,000 fifty miles up the Hudson on the west bank. The new welfare code went into effect July 15. The state seeks a temporary injunction.

Today's hearing was on an order obtained by the state from Justice Donohoe on Tuesday in White Plains. The order

directs Newburgh officials to show cause why they should not be temporarily enjoined from enforcing the code pending a ruling on its legality.

The Orange County Court House, site of the hearing, was filled to capacity.

Mr. Blair argued for the injunction on the ground that twelve points of the code violate state welfare law. He said that to wait for specific violations would result in delay and hardship to many deserving of relief.

The state is challenging all points in the code except the tenth, which calls for monthly interviews with relief recipients.

'Speedy Judgment' Asked

"Our position is that we have made a sound case for an injunction," Mr. Blair said after arguing against the code. "We ask for a speedy judgment."

Henry Hirschberg, 82-year-old special counsel for the city, made little attempt to defend the legality of the code. He answered questions from the bench about specific points but made his principal argument on the city's motion for dismissal.

Mr. Hirschberg said the state had not exhausted other remedies such as withholding relief funds or calling Newburgh officials to account in a public hearing.

He dismissed the July 7 hearing by a committee of the State Board of Social Welfare in Albany as an ex parte proceeding to which the Newburgh officials were called only as witnesses. They refused to take the stand on Mr. Hirschberg's advice after he was denied the right to cross-examine and they were ordered only to answer questions put to them.

State Law Cited

The state welfare law provides specifically for injunctive relief in certain categories, but nowhere does it empower the Attorney General to take such action against the whole code, Mr. Hirschberg argued today.

He charged that the state in its complaint and two supporting affidavits had cited "no actual violation of either welfare law or any rules of the welfare board."

One affidavit was submitted by Mr. Blair, the other by Marie C. Murray, a State Welfare Department worker who has been watching implementation of the new code. Mr. Hirschberg called the affidavits "weak and worthless."

"In what way are present welfare laws inadequate that necessitated adoption of this code?" Justice Donohoe asked Mr. Hirschberg. "It seems to me there were tools at hand that were not used."

Counsel Replies

Lawrence Herbst, Newburgh Corporation Counsel, said city officials over the last few months had "appealed to welfare officials several times to be more alert." He asserted that their failure to do so was one reason for including in the new code a provision that all new cases had to be submitted to him for review before relief could be granted.

Justice Donohoe said he had not found anywhere in state law or regulations a grant of any such powers to a corporation counsel.

An attempt by an anti-Negro organization to distribute circulars outside the courthouse was halted by the police.

Charles Smith, editor of *The Truth Seeker*, published at 38 Park Row, New York, was arrested and held in jail in default of \$500 bond. He was charged with disorderly conduct.

Employee Reprimanded

City Manager Joseph McD. Mitchell confiscated 100 copies of the circular and reprimanded a city employee who was circulating them.

The employee, whose name was not divulged, was told he would be dismissed from his job if he distributed such circulars again.

Committee Hears Ribicoff

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—Abraham A. Ribicoff said today that the Federal aid-to-dependent-children program "has become a whipping boy in the public welfare field."

Mr. Ribicoff, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, addressed the National Committee for Day Care of Children, Inc.

He said he believed that the attention focused on the welfare field by the Newburgh case was "beneficial."

Mr. Ribicoff told the committee that its recommendations for improvement in the aid-to-dependent-children program would be considered.

N.Y. Welfare Case in Court

Newburgh Told to 'Show Cause'

By R. Stafford Derby

Chief of the New York News Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Wed., 8-2 New York

The 13-point public-welfare program of the Hudson Valley city of Newburgh has aroused public opinion to the point where a general reappraisal and updating of the welfare operations could result.

Ever since the city of 31,000 unveiled its proposals to tighten up welfare benefits, they have been the subject of national discussion. Much of the comment was philosophical rather than practical.

Newburgh officials and those who have opposed the program have agreed that a legal determination is a first and basic move toward ending the controversy.

This was taken on Aug. 1 when New York Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz obtained a "show cause" order from State Supreme Court Justice John P. Donohoe.

Mr. Lefkowitz, acting for the State Board of Social Welfare, obtained the order directing Newburgh officials to show cause on Aug. 4 why they should not be restrained "from implementing, applying, and effectuating" the 13-point program.

After discussing the legal papers which were filed—and in which 12 of the 13 points are found to be "in contravention of applicable provisions of state and federal law, rules, and regulations"—Mr. Lefkowitz told a group of reporters that he believed that "the public furor indicates that the entire field of public welfare should be appraised."

Such reappraisal would need to be made with at least three basic points as guides, he added:

1. No one in actual need would be denied assistance.
2. Vigorous administration would prevent chiselers and the abuse of the welfare provisions.
3. Work would be found for every recipient, but in such a way that it would not cut into established employment or dislocate established jobs.

Correspondence addressed to him as Attorney General, Mr. Lefkowitz remarked, indicated

widespread interest and a desire by most to be well-informed about public welfare, not only in Newburgh but in the cities and towns where they lived.

Court Test Welcomed

Mr. Lefkowitz is, of course, the choice of the Republicans to run for Mayor in the city election here in November. So he wears two hats—candidate and Attorney General.

But the sober-speaking Mr. Lefkowitz left no doubt at his press conference Tuesday that it was the Attorney General's hat he was sporting: "I took an oath of office which I am discharging. I've had tough ones before and never run away from them and I'm not doing it now."

Chief proponent of the Newburgh's tightened program is City Administrator Joseph McD. Mitchell.

Editorialists have praised and blamed him. He has said that he would welcome a court test and that he would abide by a court decision.

The Newburgh officials met with Mr. Lefkowitz in his office on July 24 and were given the information which now is in the hands of the court. But the new program was instituted. The Attorney General was told that Newburgh would "stand pat."

So the Newburgh story enters its legal phase. Since the beginning critics have asserted that the implementation of the rules would impair the standing not only of the city, but also the state in terms of federal relief funds.

In 1960 Newburgh spent \$983,085 of its \$3,000,000 budget for public welfare. Of this \$559,275 was contributed by the state and federal governments. To be sure the city, under state law, is entitled to exercise "limited powers . . . to further the administration of public assistance and cars and enact regulations not inconsistent with the rules promulgated by the State Board of Social Welfare."

The state board, however, was convinced that certain of the rules contravened the state and federal laws. Now the Attorney General has given specific points where all but one of the new rules are in contravention.

The requested temporary injunction is "an imperative necessity" because the implementation of the Newburgh program is causing irreparable injury to applicants for relief in the city; bringing about the imminent possibility of action by the United States Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare which might well result in the cessation of the flow of federal aid into the State of New York; and confusing, misleading, and intimidating applicants for or recipients of relief in the city. . . ."

While the actions were being taken by the Attorney General a statement was being issued by the National Association of Social Workers attacking the motivation of the Newburgh plan.

Norman V. Lourie, association president and an official of the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare, asserts that no unusual welfare situation exists in Newburgh and that the city has "spread a giant hoax in order to adopt a punitive, regressive program that would drive needy and helpless people off welfare—a tax-reduction program regardless of human cost."

This is the sort of reaction which is keeping the Newburgh pot boiling. For there are equally strong convictions wanting to tighten up welfare regulations.

What the court development may provide is a cooling-off period to allow the sort of reappraisal which Attorney General Lefkowitz envisages.

NEW YORK

New York Seeks Injunction To Block Newburgh Plan

See 10-A

Workers, issued a statement here condemning the new code. He claimed to speak for 30,000 professional social workers throughout the country.

Lourie accused Mitchell of exaggerating the percentage of Newburgh residents on relief and the number of able-bodied men receiving welfare. He said employable persons who had lived less than a year in the state are a negligible part of Newburgh's \$983,085-a-year welfare load and called the percentage of Negroes on relief lower than in comparable cities in the state. Some Negro migratory farm workers have settled in Newburgh in recent years.

The new welfare code took effect in the Hudson River Valley city of 31,000 July 15. But its originator, City Mgr. Joseph Mitchell, has yet to enforce its stringent provisions against promiscuous women and able-bodied men on relief.

State Atty. Gen. Louis J. Lefkowitz, after reviewing the program at the behest of the State Board of Social Welfare, went into State Supreme Court in suburban White Plains in quest of an injunction. It would stay enforcement of the code until its legality could be tested in court.

Lefkowitz claimed 12 of the 13 points in the new plan are illegal and that they threaten the whole structure of federal welfare and throughout the state.

He conceded only the legality of Newburgh's right to monthly consultations with its relief clients. Other points in the plan propose to drop from relief unwed mothers who continue to bear illegitimate children, to put able-bodied men on relief to work on city projects, and to limit relief to three months a year, except for the aged and blind.

Justice John P. Donohoe of White Plains scheduled a hearing on the injunction motion next Friday in the Orange County Courthouse in Newburgh.

In Newburgh, Mitchell announced: "We will obey any lawful order. However, immediate steps will be taken to challenge the order."

President Norman J. Lourie of the National Association of Social

insurance, but they seem to apply generally to the attitude of labor leaders and politicians who toady to them. Worse, perhaps, the freeloader has infected the bureaucracies.

Which is not to say that legitimate unemployment doesn't exist. It does; it is a personal tragedy for thousands of Americans willing and able to work. But there are thousands of others to whom unemployment is a profession.

**Newburgh's
welfare code**

*News p. 16
goes to court*

Wed. 8-2-61

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—P—The City of Newburgh, N. Y., must go into court Friday to defend its controversial welfare crackdown code.

The State Supreme Court at suburban White Plains ordered the city's officials yesterday to show cause on that date why they should not be enjoined from enforcing the program until its legality can be tested.

The order is returnable at 10 a.m., at the Orange County Courthouse in Newburgh.

The new welfare code took effect in the Hudson River Valley city of 31,000 July 15, but its most stringent provisions have yet to be enforced.

"WE WILL OBEY any lawful order," City Manager Joseph P. Mitchell said of the court order in Newburgh. He added, however, "Immediate steps will be taken to challenge the order."

Mitchell claims almost one third of the city's budget of \$3 million goes for welfare.

State Atty. Gen. Louis J. Lefkowitz, after reviewing the program at the behest of the State Board of Social Welfare, went into court in quest of the injunction.

Lefkowitz claimed 12 of the 13 points in the new plan are illegal, and that they threaten the whole structure of federal welfare aid throughout the state.

Only one of the program's 13 points escaped his challenge—the 10th, which provides for monthly interviews with relief recipients.

Two points have stirred national controversy. One provides a cutoff of relief for mothers of illegitimate children who bear ad-

ditional children out of wedlock. The other forbids relief to able-bodied men who refuse jobs with the city.

The Professionals

The Montgomery Advertiser
By what is evidently a publishing coincidence, Harper's magazine for August contains a devastating attack on much the same kind of freeloading the city of Newburgh, N.Y., has been severely criticized for trying to stop.

Wed. 8-4-61

Seth Levine's "How to Play The Unemployment-Insurance Game" is recommended reading for liberal politicians and editors.

Levine is part owner of a New York shoe factory. That probably makes him a hostile witness, but he spent 10 years as a labor economist and editor and was a lobbyist for the unemployment-insurance laws now on the books. His experience with workers has convinced him that the whole system of unemployment benefits has been perverted by deadbeats. Some conclusions:

Montgomery Advertiser
I have yet to meet a man who would rather work part-time for \$50 a week at his regular hourly pay than collect \$50 in benefits.

It is a curious fact that our company, which is well known for steady employment and growth, rarely receives a call from the many unemployed at the union hall.

The dismal truth seems to be that no one today believes it is better to earn a dollar than to collect one. Work is only preferable if it pays twice as much. . . .

Levine's criticisms are directed specifically at abuses of unemployment

NEWBURGH'S PLAN IS TAKEN TO COURT

New York
Lefkowitz Seeks Injunction
—Hearing Is Set Friday
on Relief Restrictions

By KENNETH LOVE

Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz instituted legal proceedings yesterday to prevent the city of Newburgh from restricting relief payments.

Twelve of the thirteen points of the city's program contravene state or Federal laws and regulations, Mr. Lefkowitz contended in a State Supreme Court action.

The action was taken on behalf of the State Board of Social Welfare and Commissioner Raymond W. Houston of the State Department of Social Welfare.

The program went into effect July 15 in Newburgh, a city of 31,000 fifty miles up the Hudson on the west bank. A national controversy has developed over the new code, particularly over two of its points.

Work Relief Provision

One of these provides: "All able-bodied adult males on relief of any kind who are capable of working are to be assigned to the Chief of Building Maintenance for work assignment on a 40-hour week."

The other says: "All mothers of illegitimate children are to be advised that should they have any more children out of wedlock, they shall be denied relief."

Mr. Lefkowitz obtained an order from State Supreme Court Justice John P. Donohoe in White Plains directing the Newburgh officials to show cause on Friday why they should not be enjoined from enforcing the program.

The order is returnable at 10 A. M. at the Orange County Court House in Newburgh.

A supporting affidavit by State Solicitor General Paxton Blair listed three reasons that temporary injunction was "an imperative necessity." They were:

First, "the actions and threatened action of the defendants" in enforcing the program "are causing irreparable injury to applicants for relief."

Second, the program is "bringing about the imminent possibility of action by the U. S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare which might well result in the cessation of the flow of Federal aid into the State of New York."

Third, the program is "confusing, misleading and intimidating applicants for or recipients of relief."

The order was served yesterday on Joseph McD. Mitchell, City Manager of Newburgh; on administration Peter Z. Petrillo Jr., Acting Welfare Commissioner of Newburgh, and on two lawyers for the city.

Is Mailed to Council

It was mailed to the five members of the Newburgh City Council, which was listed as a defendant together with Messrs. Mitchell and Petrillo.

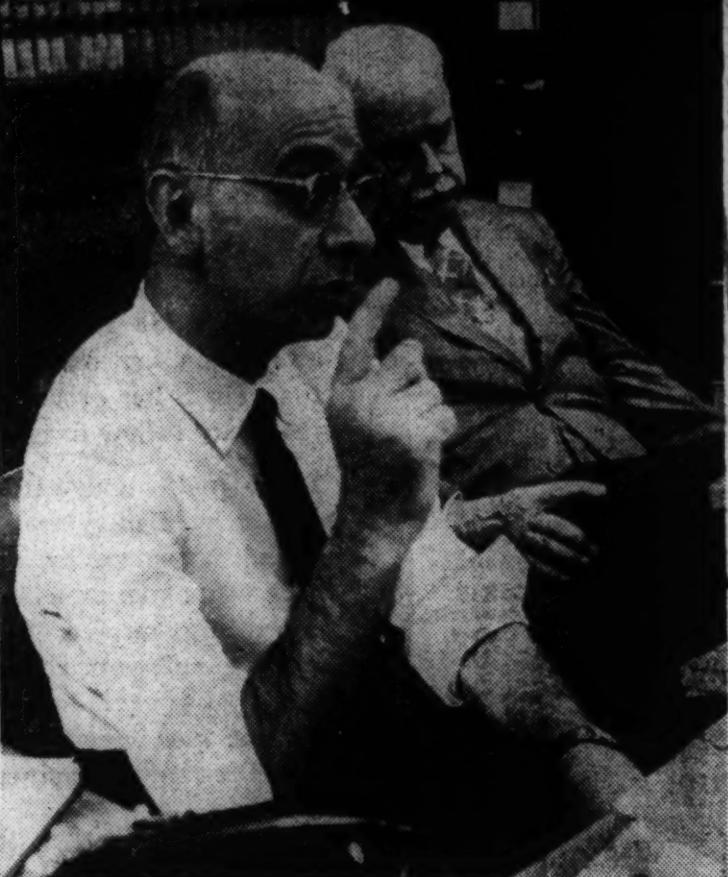
The defendants were also served with a summons and complaint in which Mr. Lefkowitz presented legal arguments that all but the tenth point in the Newburgh program were in conflict either with state or Federal laws.

This calls for monthly consultations for relief recipients.

The complaint asks a State Supreme Court judgment that the twelve points in question are in contravention of state and Federal law and are therefore null and void.

Mr. Lefkowitz, who is the Republican New York City Mayoralty candidate, announced his court moves at his office at 80 Centre Street. He said:

"The public furor caused by



The New York Times (by John Orris)

MOVES TO RESTRAIN NEWBURGH PROGRAM: State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz discussing relief code yesterday at his office. In rear is State Solicitor General Paxton Blair, who instituted the court action.

Newburgh's relief rolls were employable and continued:

"Newburgh has spread a giant hoax in order to adopt a punitive, regressive program that would drive needy and helpless people off welfare—a tax reduction program regardless of human cost."

"Newburgh can only incur for itself a higher ultimate expense resulting from increased malnutrition, illness and crime," he said.

He said that he was sure "any self-respecting able-bodied man" on relief would be glad to work for his money. He urged that such men be given the opportunity to work, provided they do not cut into the regular employment of civil servants or workers in private enterprise.

In Newburgh, Mr. Mitchell said:

"We will obey any lawful order. However, immediate steps will be taken to challenge the order."

Meanwhile, Norman V. Lourie, president of the National Association of Social Workers, said the percentage of Newburgh's population receiving public assistance was "3 per cent—not 5 per cent, as advertised."

Mr. Lourie said he spoke for 30,000 professional social workers.

He said only ten of those on

the rolls were receiving relief.

Court Asked To Enjoin Newburgh Relief Code

600 professional social workers throughout the nation.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—The state of New York moved in court today to block enforcement of upstate Newburgh's welfare crackdown code. At the same time, the plan, which stirred national controversy, was described by an organization of social workers as a hoax to cover a brutal tax reduction program.

The new welfare code took effect in the Hudson River valley city of 31,000 July 15. But its originator, City Manager Joseph Mitchell, has yet to enforce its stringent provisions against promiscuous women and able-bodied men on relief.

State Atty. Gen. Louis J. Lefkowitz, after reviewing the program at the behest of the state Board of Social Welfare, went into state Supreme Court in suburban White Plains in quest of an injunction. It would stay enforcement of the code until its legality could be tested in court.

12 Points Called Illegal

Lefkowitz claimed 12 of the 13 points of the new plan are illegal, and that they threaten the whole

structure of Federal welfare aid throughout the state.

He conceded only the legality of Newburgh's right to monthly consultations with its relief clients. Other points in the plan propose to drop from relief unwed mothers who continue to bear illegitimate children, to put able-bodied men on relief to work on city projects, and to limit relief to three months a year, except for the aged and blind.

Justice John P. Donohoe of White Plains, scheduled a hearing on the injunction motion next Friday in the Orange County courthouse in Newburgh.

In Newburgh, Mitchell announced:

"We will obey any lawful order. However, immediate steps will be taken to challenge the order."

The Code Condemned

Meanwhile, President Norman V. Lourie of National Association of Social Workers, issued a statement here condemning the new code. He claimed to speak for 30,

lence the order."

President Norman V. Lourie of the National Association of Social Workers issued a statement here condemning the new code.

Lourie accused Mitchell of exaggerating the percentage of Newburgh residents on relief, and the number of able-bodied men receiving welfare. He said employable persons who had lived less than a year in the state were a negligible part of Newburgh's \$983,085-a-year welfare load, and called the percentage of Negroes on relief lower than in comparable cities in the state.

Finally, Lourie contended that Newburgh has had a work-relief program for a number of years. He added:

"All such facts mount to one conclusion—that Newburgh has spread a giant hoax in order to adopt a punitive, regressive program that would drive needy and helpless people off welfare—a tax-reduction program regardless of human cost."

The Newburgh welfare roll currently lists more than 900 cases.

Welfare-Plan Injunction Is Sought By New York

By The Associated Press

New York, Aug. 1 (AP)—The State of New York moved in court Tuesday to block enforcement of upstate Newburgh's stringent new welfare code. At the same time, the plan was described by an organization of social workers as a hoax to cover a brutal tax-reduction program.

The new code took effect in the Hudson River Valley city of 31,000 July 15. But its originator, City Manager Joseph Mitchell, has yet to enforce its provisions against promiscuous women and able-bodied men on relief.

12 Points Held Illegal

State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz, after reviewing the program at the behest of the State Board of Social Welfare, went into State Supreme Court in suburban White Plains seeking an injunction. It would stay enforcement of the code until its legality could be tested in court.

Lefkowitz claimed 12 of 13 points in the new plan are illegal and threaten the structure of federal welfare aid through-

out the state.

He conceded legality only on Newburgh's right to monthly consultations with its relief clients. Other points in the plan propose to drop from relief unwed mothers who continue to bear illegitimate children, to put able-bodied men on relief to work on city projects, and to limit relief to three months a year except for the aged and blind.

Hearing Set For Friday

Justice John P. Donohoe of White Plains scheduled a hearing on the injunction motion for Friday in Newburgh.

Mitchell announced:

"We will obey any lawful order. However, immediate steps will be taken to challenge the order."

New York Tribune
Aimed at Negroes, a Charge From the Pulpit

Newburgh's Code—The Other Side

By William G. Wing

NEWBURGH, N. Y., July 16
On the eve of starting its stringent welfare plan, against the orders of the State of New York, Newburgh today was quiet and, on surface, unconcerned.

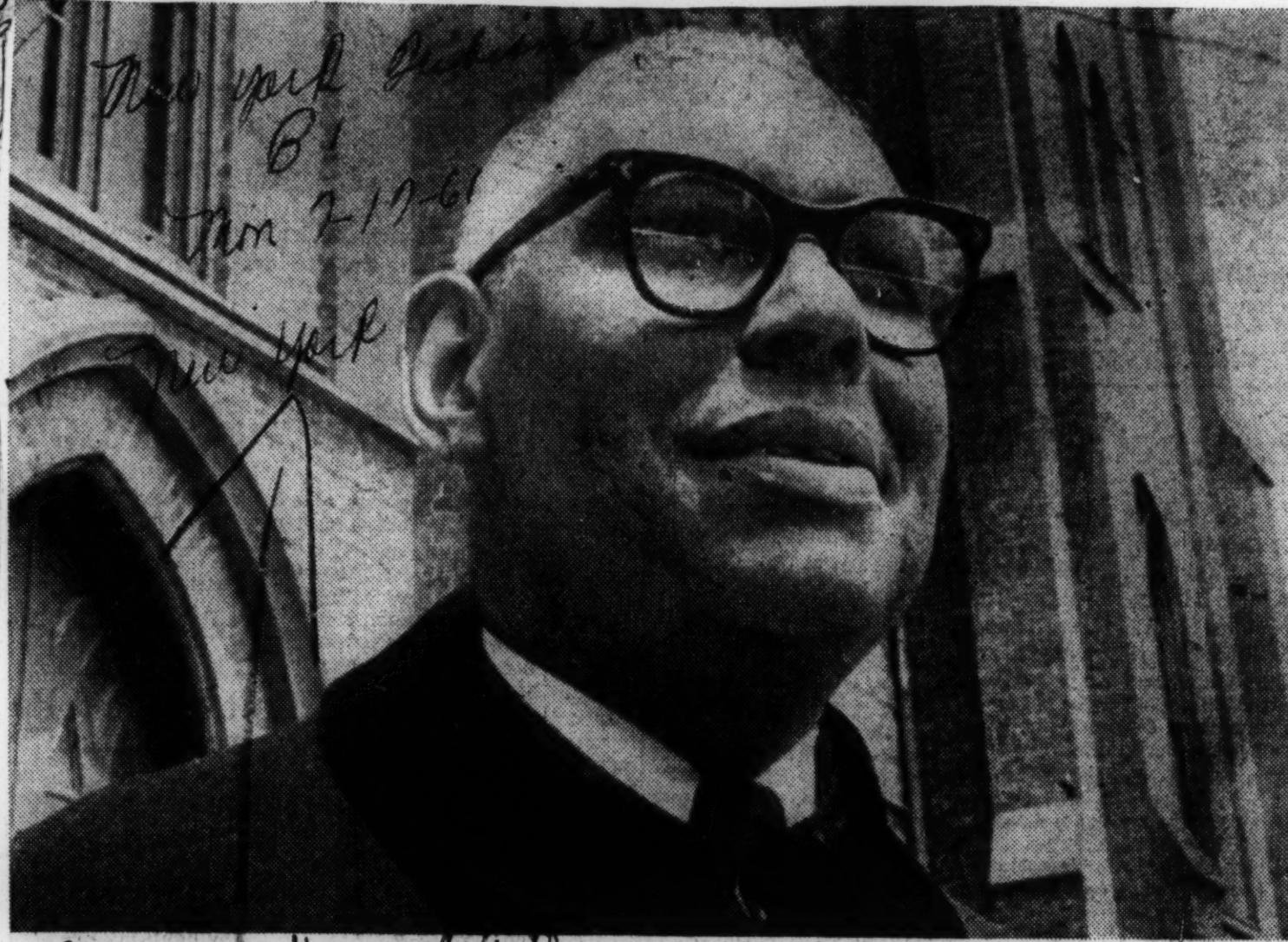
But, at the Ebenezer Baptist Church, a downtown church with a large Negro congregation, the welfare plan was roundly denounced as an instrument aimed at the city's Negroes. The Rev. William D. Burton said the plan will not be accepted without protest.

Mr. Burton spoke in his big brick church at the edge of the waterfront slum district which is at the heart of the welfare controversy, and his words were "amenend" and applauded by his congregation. But the congregation is relatively well-to-do. Mr. Burton said none of them is on relief.

The Negroes who are on relief and are directly involved in tomorrow's events were not talking by and large. In a day's search, the only one who could be persuaded to talk to a reporter was Mrs. Vater Thomas, who lives with her seven children at the top floor of a tenement on Smith St.

Mrs. Thomas said she came to this area fourteen years ago from North Carolina to farm. The farm hadn't been profitable and the family moved to the city. Now she is the sole support of all the children except the oldest boy, who is on his own. Until she became sick, she worked in one of the handbag factories. Now she depends on relief, but she doesn't think she can be one of the "chiselers" who are to be eliminated by the Newburgh code.

Those in the other tenements declined to discuss their status. Each named neighbors who are on relief, but the neighbors, when asked directly, shook



New York Tribune
"Amens" for the pastor of Newburgh's Ebenezer Baptist Church—the Rev. William D. Burton, who spoke up for continuing relief for the people of the city's slums. None of Mr. Burton's parishioners is on relief.

their heads and refused to talk.

The children on the sidewalks outside were more talkative. morrow is not that it discriminates against Negroes, "which it pictures taken until a boy com-manded: "Remember what mummy said."

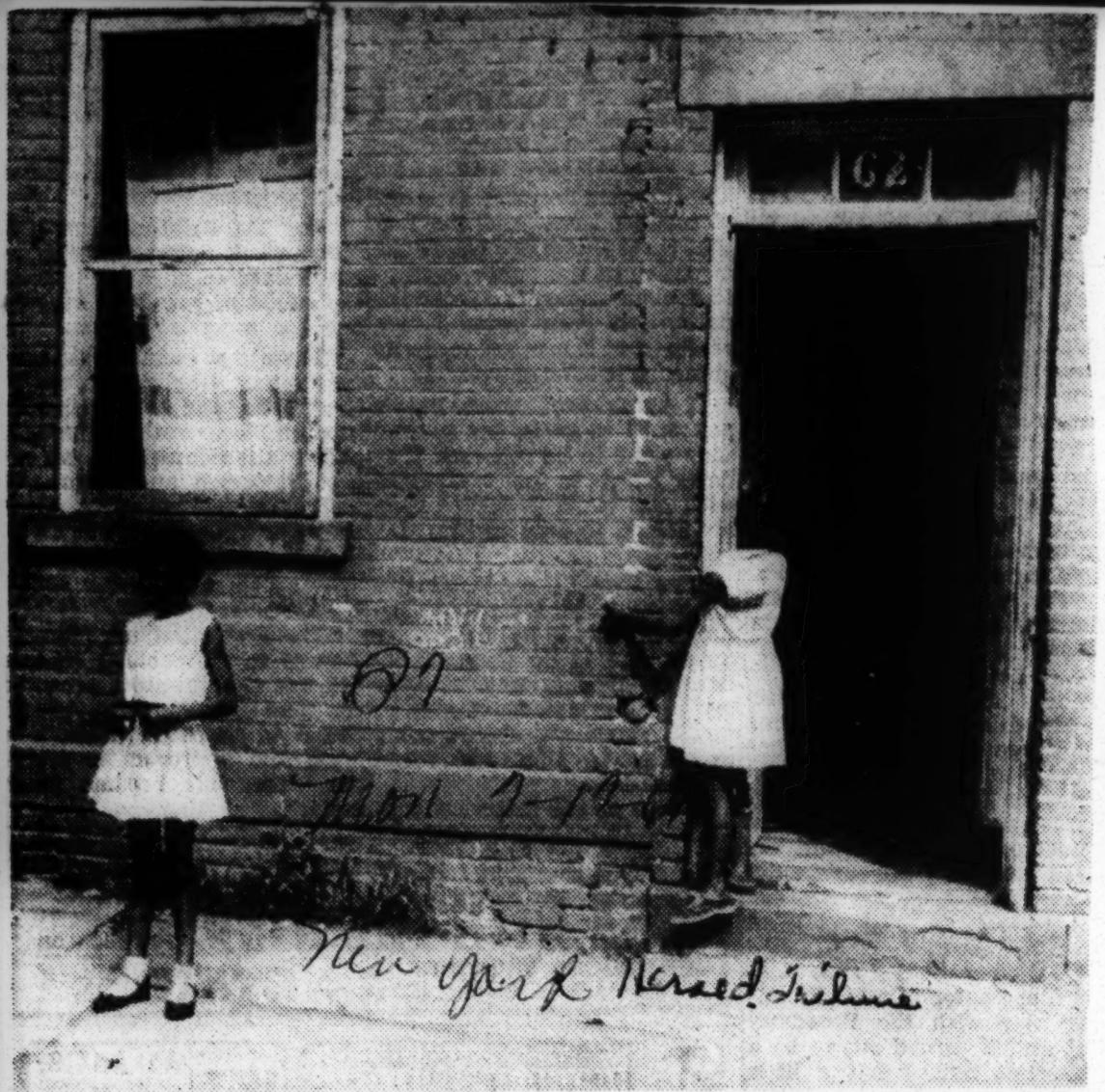
The children broke and started to run.

"What did mummy say?" a reporter called.

A girl recited: "Don't talk to the newspapers. They are trying to disgrace our race."

Principles of Mercy

Mr. Burton showed no such fears in the pulpit of the Ebenezer Baptist Church. He said



Herald Tribune photo by Terence McCarten

CHILDREN AT PLAY IN EMBATTLED NEWBURGH—Smith St. in one of the

Dumpson Blames Recession

Rise of \$41,000,000 In Relief Costs Seen

Mon. 3-6-61
Welfare Commissioner James R. Dumpson predicted yesterday that the recession—if it continues—will cost taxpayers an added \$41,000,000 in unemployment relief this year.

Unless there is a "terrific upsurge" in the economy, he said, the city will be forced to add 34,000 more persons to the welfare rolls by December.

Mr. Dumpson took a gloomy view of the economy, observing in an interview on the WNBC-TV program, "Searchlight," that he had "seen no indication yet" of an early recovery. He said there are more than 335,000 persons drawing welfare benefits and that this figure should reach a "peak" of 369,000 by the end of the year, if the trend continues.

\$318,000,000 Budget

His department's budget last year, he said, totaled \$318,000,000, of which \$223,000,000 was spent on public assistance. The city paid one-third of this, he said, and the state and the Federal governments one-third each.

While predicting substantial increases in the cost of welfare, Mr. Dumpson came out with what he described as his "violent opposition" to the one-year residency requirement for welfare assistance which has been submitted to the Legislature by Senate Majority Leader Walter Mahoney.

On the television show and later in an address to about 400 employees of Saks' Fifth Ave., at their twelfth annual communion breakfast sponsored by the store's Fatima Action Guild at the Waldorf-Astoria, Mr. Dumpson said the proposed legislation was "morally wrong."

Less Than Year Costs

Last year, he said, it had cost \$5,000,000 to support persons in the city who had lived in the state less than a year—about 2 per cent of the city's entire welfare cost. He said the expense of investigators seeking

to determine whether a needy person had lived in the state more than a year would exceed this cost.

States that have such a requirement, he said, have embroiled their welfare administrators in "all kind of chicanery."

Far better than any residence requirement, he said, is the practice of his department, which tries to determine who should be sent back to their home states, while supporting them until they can be sent back.

Unwed Mothers Problem

A "start" toward arresting a steadily increasing number of illegitimate children in the United States and the city has been made, he said, by the Welfare Department and the Community Council of Greater New York. This was achieved through a request, he explained, to the Federal government for funds to study the problem of unwed mothers with one child.

Congress last year, he said, appropriated money for such a study.

Mr. Dumpson said the study would seek background facts about the mothers, their plans—if any—and what could be done to stop them from having more illegitimate children.

Urges Schools Keep Pregnant Unwed Girls

H-15-21-61
NEW YORK—(UPI)—The state Social Welfare Department recommended that New York City permit pregnant unmarried girls to remain in high school.

In a report contained in a

NEW YORK



James R. Dumpson, Commissioner of Welfare.

study made by the Community Council of Greater New York, the Welfare Department said that pregnant girls were in need of pre-natal care they did not get when school officials followed their current policy of forcing the girls to drop out of school.

The study was undertaken because of concern over the high rate of still births and fatal deaths among out-of-wedlock children and the poor health of those children that do survive.

The study pointed out that about one-fifth of the 13,500 unmarried pregnant women in the city annually do not seek pre-natal care for reasons of shame or ignorance.

The report recommended that school authorities take greater responsibility in detecting pregnancies in high school girls, pointing out that more than half of the teen-age girls who become pregnant manage to conceal their condition and remain in school.

Arthur Clinton, director of the city school administration Bureau of Attendance, said to permit pregnant girls to stay in school would be disruptive for other students and harmful for the pregnant girl.

Education needed in adoption field, says Mrs. Cab Calloway

46-61
WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.—The election of Mrs. Cab Calloway to the Board of Directors of the Adoption Service of Westchester was announced by William F. MacDonald Jr., president, last week.

Mrs. Calloway, born in New Orleans, bred in Chicago, and educated at both Loyola and Howard Universities, is a sociologist who has studied with such widely-known sociological scholars as Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Dr. Gunnar Myrdal, and Dr. Frank Horne.

*Art * 4-8-61*
NOW THE mother of three daughters, she has supplemented her continuing efforts toward improved racial relations with an active interest in family relations.

Her position on the advisory board of the Urban League and her participation in the activities of the American Field Service attest to her concern for better understanding between the peoples of America and the peoples of the world.

BY BECOMING a member of the Board of the Adoption Service of Westchester, Mrs. Calloway hopes to increase her knowledge of adoptive problems and to help to find a solution for some of them.

Speaking informally in the charming living room of her spacious and friendly house, Mrs. Calloway said that both misinformation and lack of information characterize the attitudes of many people who have no children of their own. Education, particularly of colored childless couples, would undoubtedly provide some of the now homeless colored babies with families well-equipped to raise children, she thinks.

MRS. CALLOWAY, who

has travelled extensively in order to accompany her husband on his musical tours and to broaden her own and her children's knowledge of the world, has spent a great deal of time in the South. She points out that there are many more southern colored families waiting to adopt than there are babies to be adopted, and she feels sure that, if colored families in Westchester were to be intensively educated, the adoptive picture here would brighten considerably.

NYC Unit Names New York City Housing Head Chicago Ill.

NEW YORK — John Dobbs has been appointed as housing director of the New York City Commission on Inter-relationships, it was announced by Dr. Frank S. Horne, Executive Director of the Commission.

Dobbs had held responsible positions with various general housing agencies, and was the first regional representative of the Housing and Home Finance Agency in New York. His activities have included home building aid mortgage brokerage. Several years ago he served as a housing advisor to the Italian government.

NONWHITES SHUN

NEW CITY CO-OPS

The New York Times
Integration and Refusal to Move Out of Slums Are Cited as Big Problems

Mon.-11-23-61

By MARTIN ARNOLD

Housing experts said yesterday that a major housing problem in the city was to get nonwhite families who were improving their income to move to middle-income housing.

They explained that for every one who was able and willing to move, there were thousands of slum dwellers in the city who could afford to move to middle-income housing, but who either refused or did not understand that such a move was possible.

The experts cited Santana Laquer and his family, who have an income of \$11,500, as persons who were reluctant to move. The family has been living in a \$45-a-month apartment in East Harlem for twenty-two years.

The neighborhood has deter-

riated, but Mr. Laquer says the apartment is "cheap and comfortable, and I hate to move away from my street."

Mr. Laquer is an employee of the Transit Authority and earns \$5,000 a year. His wife earns \$3,500 and one of his two daughters makes \$3,000.

Recently he applied for a four-and-a-half room apartment in the Franklin Plaza middle-income cooperative in East Harlem.

The only reason he is willing to move from a home in which he has been happy for many years is that his daughters "want a better place in which to entertain," he said.

Mr. Laquer's monthly carrying charges at Franklin Plaza will be between \$100 and \$118. His down payment to buy into the cooperative will be \$2,025.

Davies Explains Needs

J. Clarence Davies Jr., chairman of the Housing and Redevelopment Board, said he did not believe middle-income housing could succeed in the city, in the long run, without attracting non-white families.

"But to attract these families, until the conditioning process takes place, there will be many lost opportunities," he said.

"It will take time, information and education to get these families to understand that there is better housing available for them. The educational process will have to take place at the grass-roots level—in their civic groups."

The solution to the problem is considered important because there are twenty-four middle-income projects with nearly 20,000 units under construction in the city. In addition, fifty-two not selling such projects with about 35,000 units are being planned. Many of them are to be cooperative.

Most of the middle-income cooperatives sold in the city have been purchased by Jewish families. Bernard G. Walpin, executive director of Mutual Housing Sponsors, Inc., which has sponsored several such cooperatives, said the favorable reaction among those families contrasted with a lack of experience among other groups.

"If a cooperative is proposed for a neighborhood where Jew-

ish people would be interested in moving, they naturally purchase all the apartments before the information drifts down to other groups," he said.

"And even if the other groups hear about it, they will require a great deal more explanation and education before they will be convinced."

Disadvantage of Others

He explained that until the Negroes and Puerto Ricans who now had the earning power to buy cooperatives had the earning power to buy cooperatives had no friends or relatives who had purchased that type of housing to guide them.

Not one city or state agency knows how many Negroes are now living in cooperatives. All say that there are a number, but that the percentage is small.

And nearly everyone interested in middle-income housing agrees that the biggest problem is to sell the concept of cooperative buying to Negro and Puerto Rican families. Each has its own idea on how to go about it.

Davies Explains Needs

Mr. Walpin, whose organization conducts seminars among minority groups interested in a waiting list for cooperatives buying cooperatives, feels that the Housing and Redevelopment Board should let sponsors spend more money to educate the minority groups.

The New York State Committee Against Discrimination in

Housing has complained that more information should be made available to minority families and that "this is the responsibility of the Housing and Redevelopment Board."

That group feels that the board should open offices in scattered parts of the city, even if only for a few days a week, to give out such information.

Building Put First

Mr. Davies, however, says that with his present staff and the money available to his department the board has to devote its energy to building and not selling.

Mr. Walpin and Shirley Boden of the Fund for Urban Improvement, which has sponsored a number of cooperatives, also blame Negro and Puerto Rican action groups for the lack of understanding among their members.

Both feel that those groups have been militant in protecting minority rights, but have not done enough to explain opportunities to Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

Mr. Boden sent a letter last

month to six such state and national groups, including the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to invite their members to inspect the cooperatives on the market.

One city official, who controls the city should do more educating, said the least the Housing and Redevelopment Board could do "is to print some literature on the subject in Spanish—but they refuse."

The other area of concern is the problem of integration. Many persons do not want to live in buildings in which non-whites live.

One sponsor said a number of white families applied for cooperative apartments only after they received a "guarantee that the percentage of whites in the development wouldn't fall below a certain figure."

He reported that in a few years "it will be difficult to sell any cooperatives unless people get used to integration, because all the white areas will be used

up." That sponsor said every time a waiting list for cooperatives buying cooperatives, feels that the building received two applications to give to friends or relatives, and that meant that Negroes and Puerto Ricans would not get in.

Would End Waiting Lists

Mr. Walpin said the city should abolish all waiting lists and insist that a proposal for a cooperative "have a workable plan within it for integration."

If there must be waiting lists, he contended, the city should require that a certain number of names on the list come from such groups as the N. A. A. C. P. and not from persons already living in cooperatives.

DEC.

46a 1961

SUBURBS GAINING IN NEGRO HOUSING

New York Times

Community Groups Opposed
to Bias Report Marked

Rise in Recent Months

Mrs. 12-5-61

EFFORTS TO BE UNITED

New York Times

Meeting of More Than 30
Area Organizations Will

Be Held Here Tonight

P. 39 M

By CLARENCE DEAN

An effort to open more New York suburbs to Negroes will achieve more formal status at a meeting tonight at Freedom House, 20 West Fortieth Street.

The meeting is designed to its Fair Housing Group. affiliat, in a central body, the It came about like most of more than thirty "fair housing" groups that have sprung up or the Rev. Dr. Homer Jack, a Long Island, in Westchester Unitarian clergyman and Scarsfield County in Connecti- cut and northern New Jersey director of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Pol-

icy. While suburban community groups have been fighting dis- crimination in housing for years, the movement has gained in intensity in recent months. The need to coordinate the effort impelled Miss Frances Leven- son, director of the New York State Committee on Discrimination in Housing, to initiate steps for tonight's meeting.

The meeting is expected to organize an association of fair housing committees "to foster the development and maintenance of integrated neighborhoods in the metropolitan New York area."

Progress Hard to Assess

It is difficult to assess the impact that has been made by all their activity—the formation of fair housing groups, the distribution of open-occupancy pledges, wholesale mailing of literature, public meetings and private persuasion, and the listing and showing of homes available to Negroes.

Only a handful of homes actually have been sold or rented. Despite a listing of more than 100 homes on Long Island, few

HOUSING (NEW YORK)

Negroes have shown interest in them.

While it is unrealistic to believe that Negroes would find a warm welcome in many urban communities, a Negro has been granted.

who wished to move to the suburbs today would find a great body of public opinion on his side. He would also receive the support of many substantial

4 Houses Sold to Negroes He believes that Negroes have an obligation to future generations. The result so far is that four Negro families have bought houses, three others are actively interested and three apartments he said, "they have been satisfied with what they themselves

interested and three apartments he said, "they have been satisfied with what they themselves

the council maintains a listing of houses available to Negroes

of houses available to Negroes

of houses available to Negroes

youngsters, it has held several public meetings and distributed earlier in Freeport, L. I. Under

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People: "The climate has been al-

most deplored the commit-

tee's activity because they

turned.

The effort in the suburbs has it attracts "undesirable public-ity." But they do not openly quarrel with the ob-

group of well-intentioned per-

sions—frequently with strong church or synagogue ties—have Wright, rented one of the Great

met informally, decided to do Neck houses for the summer. We expect it will take about

something about discrimination He, his wife and their children found it "a pleasanthes when a Negro couple

against Negroes in the commu-

children found it "a pleasanthes when a Negro couple

Mr. Dodson and Henry Au-

bought a house there. Six "Forstlin, leader of the Ethical Cul-

ture Society, believe there is

dryly, "we had a good bit of Members of the Freeport need for a professional,

companionship—people were al-

council arranged a meeting intime person to handle the show-

ways dropping in."

In near-by Roslyn, the local Committee for Civil Rights has Three agreed to take down their ends.

been scanning real estate ad-

vertisements in Sunday news-

Teaneck, N. J., also had a ciple, the Long Island Council

papers since early in October problem of panic selling last and C. O. R. E., work together

A telephone call is made to year. It was arrested partly by harmoniously—as do most of

each Roslyn listing, and the the Advisory Board on Com-

owner is asked: "Is your house munity Relations, established at fort.

Despite differences in prin-

vertisements in Sunday news-

Teaneck, N. J., also had a ciple, the Long Island Council

papers since early in October problem of panic selling last and C. O. R. E., work together

A telephone call is made to year. It was arrested partly by harmoniously—as do most of

each Roslyn listing, and the the Advisory Board on Com-

owner is asked: "Is your house munity Relations, established at fort.

Everywhere one is likely to

available on an open-occupancy the suggestion of Mayor Mat-

Everyone one is likely to

find a person like Mrs. Dorothy

basis." More than half of the thes Feldman. The board was

A form of reverse integration allowed to go out of existence Richardson, co-chairman of the

is going on in Lakeview, an un-in October, but recently was Huntington (L. I.) Township

incorporated village in Hemp-re-established.

Committee on Human Relations.

stead, L. I. Lakeview had ex-

Additionally, Teaneck has a

perienced a great influx of Ne-

Fair Housing Committee. Thereand two children—taking the

gro families in the last few is a conflict of principle between time to list houses and show

years. Of the 1,150 houses there the board and the committee—them, put up posters, spend

—ranging in price from \$17,000 as there is elsewhere in the hours on the telephone?

Her answer is simply:

"If I fell in love with a house,

I wouldn't want to feel that I

couldn't have it just because o

my color. And I don't want my

children to grow up in that

kind of a world."

Some bitterness

has been engendered by the dif-

ference.

Such a conflict was troubl-

Negroes to look elsewhere for some, too, when the Long Is-

homes appeared on the lawns land Council for Integrated

Effort now is to persuade Housing endeavored to act as

new white families to move in, a coordinating body for twelve

especially in one area that has fair-housing groups on the is-

become heavily Negro. So far

land

One of the most zealous fair housing groups is in Great Neck, L. I., which is economi-

ally akin to Scarsdale.

The Great Neck Committee

bors Unlimited is Lincoln Garden City, was inclined to

for Human Rights announced Lynch, a 40-year-old-flight-op-ward a relatively quiet opera-

early last summer that it had

listed twenty-five houses in the Mr. Lynch, a West Indian and fanfare.

area that could be purchased veteran of ten years in the But the Long Island Cong-

or rented by either Negroes or Royal Air Force, lives in a spa-

of Racial Equality—and

whits. The committee offered cious house with his wife and groups—favored a more

ous approach.

46a 1961

NORTH CAROLINA (HOUSING)

J. H. Wheeler and Oliver Hill deliver key addresses at A-T housing clinic

Baltimore, Md. ton, assistant to Federal North Carolina Mutual Life Housing Administrator Robert C. Weaver, branded Henry L. Herrington, Federal National Mortgage Association, Atlanta.

GREENSBORO, N. C. — The big challenge which faces America in meeting its tremendous and increasing housing needs was outlined with a suitable living environment in a democratic society.

J. H. Wheeler, president of the Durham Mechanics and Farmers Bank, addressing the opening general session of the Housing and Urban Renewal Clinic, described the housing problem as one of the most pressing which faces the country.

"There is no city in all of the United States which does not now find itself fighting high municipal costs of slums, blight and obsolescence whose destructive forces seek to undermine and destroy the moral fibre of a society which we seek to establish in terms of the American ideal of freedom and equality."

HE DESCRIBED the progress which had been accomplished through Federal housing legislation since 1933 and the recent act of 1961, "brings nation still existant in public despite recent rulings 'Discrimination in housing continues to loom as the basic American dilemma.'"

Hitting at racial discrimination in housing, Dr. George O. Butler, President's Committee on Civil Rights, told the group that despite recent rulings "Discrimination in housing continues to loom as the basic American dilemma."

He said that housing is one commodity on the American housing market which the colored

man, solely because he is colored, cannot freely purchase or rent, "and, consequently, he pays more for less housing than other Americans."

ANOTHER SPEAKER took a crack at segregation in housing. Oliver W. Hill of Washington

appeared on the Home Financing Workshop were:

Frank S. Smith, North Carolina National Bank; A. S. Webb, American Federal Savings and Loan Association, both of Greensboro; J. Henderson, treasurer.

He spoke at the dinner service Center.

Hill said that he raised the point of open occupancy session in the Student Service Relocation Workshop.

only because few people fully realize open occupancy in peaking on the Federal Housing is the responsibility of all, irrespective of their shop, were:

Edgar C. McIntosh, Federal Housing Administration, at the afternoon session, included: R. Vincent Connerat, FHA director, Greensboro, Urban Renewal Administra-tion, Atlanta, Ga., and Robert E. Barkley, Redevelopment Atlanta.

A CAREER Workshop for students started the two-day Public Housing Workshop, meet early Thursday morning. Among the speakers appearing at the session held in the Carver Hall auditorium were:

Douglass Chafflin, director of personnel, and Don B. Frye, chief of recruitment and placement, both of the Housing and Home Finance Agency; Dr. Ross Clinchy, special assistant, director of Civil Service Commission, and Dr. George O. Butler, President's Committee on Civil Rights.

The programs on Friday featured four workshop sessions on home financing, re-location, Federal Housing

The two-day meet was held under the supervision of A. L. Thompson, zone intergroup relations advisor, FHA Atlanta, and B. W. Harris, director of A. and T. College Short Course Department, was in charge of local arrangements.

AMONG THE principals appearing on the Home Financing Workshop were:

Frank S. Smith, North Carolina National Bank; A. S. Webb, American Federal Savings and Loan Association, both of Greensboro; J. Henderson, treasurer.



OLIVER W. HILL, center, assistant to Federal Housing Administrator, Robert C. Weaver, was one of the principal participants at the Housing and Urban Renewal Clinic held recently at A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C. He chats with Edgar C.

McIntosh, left, zone operations commissioner, Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D. C., and J. Kenneth Lee, president of the Greensboro Federal Savings and Loan Association.

46a 1961

NORTH CAROLINA

'County Of Year' Award Dorfolk, Va 46a NC Won By Person County

Dat. 2-18-61

GREENSBORO —(UPI) — Person County has won the 1960 North Carolina "County of the Year" award sponsored by North Carolina A. and T. College.

Dr. William E. Reed, chairman of the Rural Progress Committee and dean of the Agriculture School at the College said Sunday the award "is given annually to the county in which the Negro population has in the past year contributed the most impressive gains" including Wake, have indicated to the overall development of they will send the agreements in soon.

WITH THE honor goes the William Poe Memorial Cup of State had approved a \$60,000 named in honor of the late initial appropriation, clearing the editor of the Progressive Farmer way for the "fullest possible participation" in the food program.

Dr. Reed said that Person County won out in close competition with Orange, Duplin and Bertie. A total of 71 counties participated.

37 Counties Ready to Get Surplus Food

Thirty-seven counties have indicated they will participate in a surplus food distribution program Gov. Sanford has set in motion for needy North Carolinians.

Jay Davis, director of State commodity distribution, announced the participation figures Thursday. The list of counties was not immediately available.

"And it is very likely that county commissioners in other counties will decide to go along at meetings later this month," he added.

Food Arriving

Davis said food from the federal government's commodity stockpiles is arriving daily at State warehouses at Butner and Salisbury in preparation for the distribution program.

"We've received 12 carloads al-

ready and 11 more are on the way here now," he said. "After that, 30 more will be shipped." It will probably be early April before any counties start getting the food, Davis said. "It all depends on how fast counties can process applications from the needy and get warehouse space in order."

Davis said his office mailed out formal food distribution agreements to the counties earlier this week and two have mailed in signed copies.

Thirty-five other counties, in-

cluding Wake, have indicated

to the overall development of they will send the agreements in

soon.

Gov. Sanford announced in mid-February that he and the Council

of State had approved a \$60,000

initial appropriation, clearing the

way for the "fullest possible par-

ticipation" in the food program.

The counties could eventually

distribute \$30 million worth of the

food, Sanford said. But first in-

dications were that this figure will

run to about \$7 million a year.

Under Sanford's plan, the State

will pay transportation costs for

getting the food to several distri-

bution points. The counties will

pick up the food there, paying

the tab from this point on in the

distribution program.

Officials have estimated 500,000

people could benefit from the

program in North Carolina if all

counties participated.

Raleigh, N.C.

37 Counties

Ready to Get

Surplus Food

37 Counties

Ready to Get

85 AND NOT A DELINQUENT

Ruthie Tops With Teens

Kids find

The Afro-American

her store

12-23-61,

a heaven

Progressive.

PROVIDENCE, R.I.—"Ruthie" isn't a social worker, nor psychologist, but her accomplishments with 13 to 17-year-olds from Fox Point, Providence, will be used for a trip to Canada in the fall.

The tour will take in Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa.

Miss Ruth Corria is a grocer, and has owned and operated the store in the Lippit Hill section for 15 years. She each ticket sold to "our went into business at the age of 19, and it was three years later that she decided to do something for the kids who were 'making it'."

Each member must have 60 points, Ruthie noted. Members earn a point for Hill section for 15 years. She each ticket sold to "our went into business at the age of 19, and it was three years later that she decided to do something for the kids who were 'making it'."

Her store is a stopping off point for the kids on their way to and from school. She reached their goal", said the young lady who got to know them well. And boast that "there's not a delinquent in the group".

In 1948, she formed the Cape Verdean Junior Progressives. AS CAN BE expected, the

THE ORGANIZATION for acceptance and success of boys and girls between the ages of 13 and 17 stresses education, as well as social needs.

Numbering 85, the current in Ruthie having to get group of boys and girls is the an assistant.

third of such clubs. Members She and her assistant, Anthony K. Gomes of East Providence, while those in the second group are either married or in school. And there is a waiting list of 30 now.

They ran into only two hits. Members pay 25 cents dues both of which were a month. The money is used quickly solved by the young for educational tours. In addition, the group sponsors the children, and in turn, so fund-raising benefits. From fond of them.

dues and proceeds, from 25 to \$500 trust for mifcilities. A few phone calls,

"Then when they finish school", Ruthie explained, "they'll have a little something to continue their education or to start a little business".

ALSO, HERE is another side of the Cape Verdean Progressives. There are picnics, dances, parties and participation in functions sponsored by other groups.

They make regular visits to cheer the sick at the hospital, as well as send cards, plus baskets of food for the needy.

Only recently the club held its annual banquet at Greene Manor in East Providence. Proceeds will be used for a Providence and East Providence trip to Canada in the fall. The tour will take in Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa.

Each member must have 60 points, Ruthie noted. Members earn a point for Hill section for 15 years. She each ticket sold to "our went into business at the age of 19, and it was three years later that she decided to do something for the kids who were 'making it'."

Her store is a stopping off point for the kids on their way to and from school. She reached their goal", said the young lady who got to know them well. And boast that "there's not a delinquent in the group".

In 1948, she formed the Cape Verdean Junior Progressives. AS CAN BE expected, the

THE ORGANIZATION for acceptance and success of boys and girls between the ages of 13 and 17 stresses education, as well as social needs.

Numbering 85, the current in Ruthie having to get group of boys and girls is the an assistant.

third of such clubs. Members She and her assistant, Anthony K. Gomes of East Providence, while those in the second group are either married or in school. And there is a waiting list of 30 now.

They ran into only two hits. Members pay 25 cents dues both of which were a month. The money is used quickly solved by the young for educational tours. In addition, the group sponsors the children, and in turn, so fund-raising benefits. From fond of them.

dues and proceeds, from 25 to \$500 trust for mifcilities. A few phone calls,



TALKING OVER PROJECTS — Here is a group of Ruthie's Junior Progressives talking about their club's projects. From left are Edward Williams,

however, and the problem at Holy Name Church, is hop-from Hope High School, Ruthie wanted to be an algebra was settled.

Then it seemed that the over from the annual banquet mathematics teacher, "but colored American children proceeds to buy a mimeo-you had to go South to be a and those of Portuguese graph machine. "We have a teacher", she said, "so I Cape Verdean Islands ances-awful printing problem". sheworked in a factory for a try didn't want to room to-said.

She has problems of her Then her landlord offered

way", she said, "and told talk about them.

them is things didn't work Her store is in a redevelopment area, and business isn't out her savings.

At the end of the day", sheas good as it used to be "How can I stock thes smiled, "they were gettingThere's a strong possibility store" she asked him, "Go along just fine".

she will lose the store. That around to the wholesalers and

After a full day of excursions in New York, she saidnot only Ruthie, but her par- the children happily cried: ents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter C.

Gee, Ruthie, this is justCorria, who reside over the the wholesalers listened, and like heaven to us". store.

RUTHIE, A communicant AFTER GOOD VOTING

years later, she was "on her feet".

It was then that she wanted do something for the children. It seemed that the kids from Fox Point, Providence and East Providence just weren't making it". She said they were always in trouble. That's all been changed now, however.

TO HELP in her work with children, Ruthie has joined a study group on "The Human Relations Climate in Rhode Island Schools", sponsored by the Women's Intergroup Council, an outgrowth of the Women's Conference on Intergroup Relations held annually at Brown University.

She also is a member of the Catholic Interracial Council, Scitamard, a dramatic group; and the Rhode Island Grocers' Association.

COME NEXT April 28, the group plans to crown their "King" and "Queen" of Cape Verdean Progressives and hold an education program on "The Importance of a High School Education".

This, the first educational program held by the group, will be held at the Crown Hotel, 208 Weybossett St., Providence.

Ruth Silva (standing), Bernadette Tavares, Carolyn Shields (standing), Loraine Moniz and Willie Ewing.

Although she was only 19

the wholesaler listened, and they agreed to stock her store

on credit. And in 1948, three



WATCHING FUN — After one of the Junior Progressives' meeting, this group finds much fun watching other members dance. From left to right are

Carmella Hazzard (sitting), Barbara Monterio, Georgette Carvalho, Julia Rocha, Ann Anita Moniz, Donna Silva, Laurie Silva and Terri Richmond.



The Afro-American Sat 112-2361
MISS RUTH CORRIA

46a 1961

PRESIDENT ORDERS FOOD FOR NEGROES

the rich cotton-growing delta.
Fayette is about 75 per cent
Negro and Haywood 60 per
cent.

The New York
Evicted Tennessee Families

Will Get Federal Aid

Times

By DAVID HALBERSTAM

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON June 14

President Kennedy authorized the ~~Department~~ of Agriculture today to send surplus food to Negroes in Haywood and Fayette counties in Tennessee.

The authorization came in a letter to Secretary Orville Freeman. The food supplies are expected to be similar to the basic commodities sent to persons in ~~depressed areas~~.

Negroes who had registered to vote in the counties became the victims of economic pressure by white landowners and store owners. These are the only counties in Tennessee where Negroes outnumber whites.

The Negroes' effort to vote, which started more than a year ago, has led to a bitter economic, political and legal split in the counties. While owners have forced Negroes off land and refused to trade with them, Banks will not lend them money.

Invokes 1949 Act

The President said the food shipments had been authorized under Section 416 of the Agriculture Act of 1949 as amended.

The act allows the Secretary certain food commodities for distribution to such organizations as he approves, and to individuals who because of their economic status, are in need of food.

The letter said the food was to go to Negroes who had undergone "severe hardship" and had been compelled to leave their land because they had registered.

The President acted after considerable negotiation between White House and Agriculture Department officials, and the Haywood and Fayette Negroes. The Negroes requested the food.

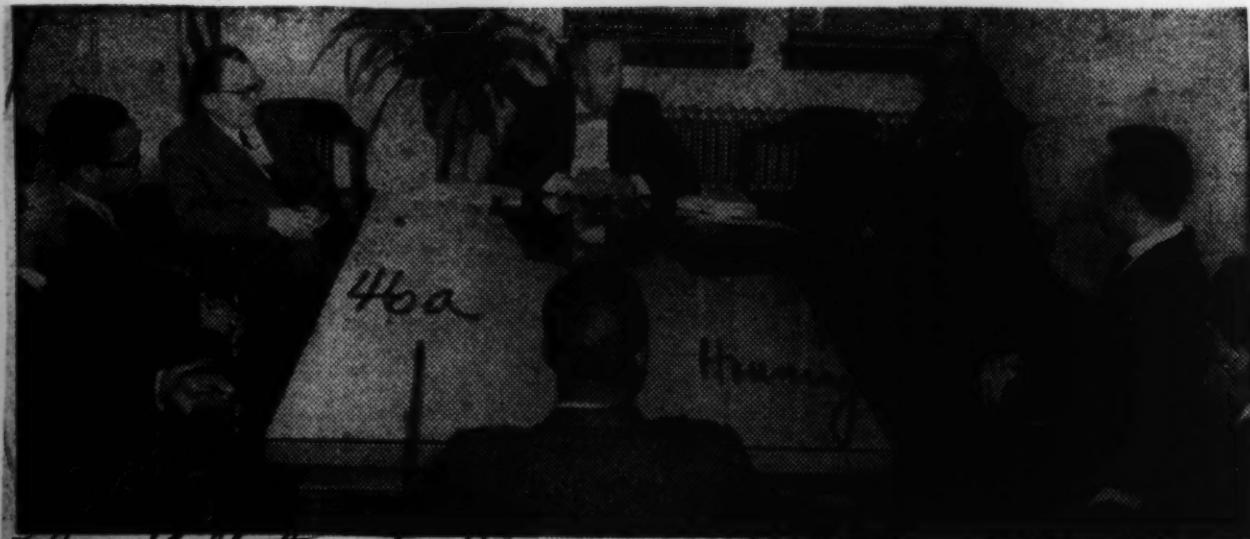
It was estimated that food would be sent to 100 families in the two areas. Haywood and Fayette are in West Tennessee, near the Mississippi River, in

TENNESSEE

HAYWOOD AND FAYETTE COUNTIES

46a 1961

U.S. HOUSING AND HOME-FINANCE AGENCY



The Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.
U.S.HHFA SELECTS XU—The U.S. Housing and Home-Finance Agency has designated Xavier University, New Orleans, as an interviewing site in its program to get more Negro college graduates interested in working with the agency, Anthony Rachal, XU director of placement and recruitment, announced. Members of the agency are shown interviewing XU students concerning openings in the agency. Left:

To right, clockwise: Rudolph Lombard and Vernon Washington, students; Douglas Chaffin, HHFA personnel chief; Don Frye, HHFA recruitment and placement chief; Dr. George Snowden, assistant to the HHFA administrator on intergroup relations; Merlin Broussard, Joseph Boucree and Robert Kent, with back to camera, students.

46a 1961

VIRGINIA

Virginia, U. S. Laws The Evening Star 8/1 Mon. 4-17-61 Clash on Aged Aid

Publicity on Names and Amounts
Is Only One Area of Conflict

46a By ALEX R. PRESTON
Star Staff Writer

A Virginia law that seldom is used in some localities and never invoked in others stands as a barrier to that State's share of Federal funds for medical aid to the aged.

William E. Painter, State welfare director, says conflicts between State and Federal laws cannot be resolved until the Virginia General Assembly meets next year.

One of the differences involves the disclosure of names and amounts paid to welfare recipients, which is required by Virginia law but prohibited under the new medical aid to the aged program passed by Congress last year.

Under that program, Virginia would otherwise be able to provide medical aid, with from 64 to 65 per cent of the money furnished by the Federal Government.

Abuses Spurred Law

A second area of conflict, Mr. Painter told the State Board of Welfare last week, involves recovery of payments. Virginia law allows the recovery of payments during a recipient's lifetime, under certain conditions, while the Federal statute prohibits recovery until after the recipient dies.

Virginia, along with several other States, amended its public assistance laws in 1952, making public the names of welfare recipients and the amounts they received, after a nation-wide disclosure of certain abuses in other States.

At that time, some welfare beneficiaries were reported to own yachts, possess two television sets or enjoy similar affluence.

The Star last week made a spot check of welfare departments in nearby areas to determine whether the State law, requiring public disclosure, was being followed by officials.

In each instance, a reporter

Alexandria Negroes Oppose Housing Project

The Evening Star
Washington DC
Strong opposition to a newly proposed housing project raised sharp concern in the Alexandria Redevelopment and Housing Authority last night.

"The entire colored population of the city has risen as one person" to oppose the plan, authority member Burt Lopatin said.

The authority's executive director, John Y. Kerr, told the authority residents of the project area have besieged his office with many telephone complaints, warning of mass protest meetings.

Mr. Lopatin noted "this is an election year, and expressed fear "the city council will go along with" opposition to the plan.

120 Families Involved

The 225-unit project, if approved by the city council February 14, would go up on two sites totaling four square blocks; one near Parker Gray High School, bounded by West, Fayette, Madison and Wythe streets, and another, bounded by West Payne, Queen and Oronoco streets.

The \$2.5 million project would displace about 120 families, predominantly Negro, Mayor Leroy S. Bendheim has estimated. About half the families, the Mayor has said, would be eligible for placement in public housing.

At a closed meeting last week, Mr. Kerr said, the council asked the housing authority to report on how many dwellings in the area are owner-occupied. Authority Chairman V. Ward Bostwell has accused the council of roadblocking earlier efforts at building public housing projects. The council recently enacted a five-point anti-slum drive which emphasizes more public housing.

Raise U. S. Request

Authority Member Winder Harris said placing the project on any available site would

involve dislocating residents.

Mr. Lopatin said the city's planning department recommended the proposed sites, turning down vacant areas in the city's western portion.

In other business, the authority last night voted to ask for Federal approval of an urban renewal planning budget totaling \$105,646, an increase of \$45,646 over an earlier budget.

By William Chapman
Staff Reporter

Thursday 2/14/61
An application for apartments to house Negroes in Fairfax County was turned down yesterday by the County Supervisors.

The 180-unit project would have occupied a 7-acre tract in the northeast section of housing in this County, but

the County's worst slum, Gum Springs. It would have been the County's first Negro apartments and was designed to attract families who live in Gum Springs.

Moss said, "We must face up to the problem of colored Negro leaders in the area favored the project and that many indicated plans to move into it if constructed.

Moss said, "We must face up

to the problem of colored Negro leaders in the area favored the project and that many indicated plans to move into it if constructed.

County Negro leaders have complained of a shortage of medium-priced housing available to members of their campaign to pass a housing race.

A bi-racial housing committee reported last fall that this year Negro leaders have many young Negroes moved to Washington from the country to find homes.

They have also cited instances in which Negro landowners were unable to build homes and apartments because of rigid subdivision regulations.

The principal Negro citizens association in the County also has approached the Supervisors with a request for a permanent bi-racial committee

which would study the housing and other problems encountered by Negroes.

The Supervisors felt yesterday that \$70-to-\$90 rents proposed for the apartment development were too high for the tenants in that area. Both Chairman Anne Wilkins and Supervisor William H. Moss suggested that it would attract Negro tenants from outside the County.

But the rejection was on technical grounds — that the apartments would not be on a major highway, that their residents might overcrowd schools and that the persistent drainage problem in Gum Springs would be worsened.

Rutherford B. Day, attorney for the applicant, William Barnes Real Estate Agency, said drainage would be provided to handle the apartment area as well as a few neighboring homes. He promised

Fairfax Board Rejects Negro Apartment Plan

(HOUSING)

UTRGTNT

Mudtowners win the Afro-American fight for homes

Baltimore Sun

Booth, attorney for the Mudtowners, worked out the pact in principle.

By CAL ADAMS

ALEXANDRIA, Va.

The key factor was added with an agreement Monday with its endorsement to build a fourth public school on 18 acres of School Board in a closed session.

The community of colored property owners on the remaining eight acres, to be presented to City Council for favorable action next Tuesday, asks that the land be acquired through an urban renewal program if possible, or by condemnation.

This agreement, the latest proposal made by the Seminary Civic Association which is headed by Maj. Marion L. Johnson, was a decisive victory for the colored residents.

The agreement ended a conflict which began last September when City Council chose Mudtown as the logical and best site for a new \$3 million high school which will be offered lots exceeding 3,000 square feet in each in a subdivision along Quaker Lane and on a new street perpendicular to it.

PROPERTY OWNERS will be provided and a contractor will be hired by the city to build substantial homes, the major stated. Compensation received by the property owners will be sufficient, in most cases, to buy a lot and construct a house without additional cost to them, Major Johnson explained.

BUT MUDTOWN'S 35 colored families rose up in arms to oppose the move. Families living here are descendants of families which date back to the Civil War days or earlier and most of them have owned their homesites for 37 or more years.

The Mudtown residents charged that purchasing the site for a school was another of a series of methods designed to force them out of this most desirable site.

The area, located at King St., and Quaker Lane near IN ADDITION to the 18 expensive white homes and acres in Mudtown, seven apartments is largely undeveloped and lacks such stand-

are to be reserved for the city services as storm sewers, paved street and city water in most instances. However, the land itself is most valuable.

One prospective buyer told the AFRO that he was offered a three lots — .56 by 100 feet each—for \$23,500.

A SERIES of meetings between Major Johnson, Mayor Leroy S. Bendheim, Councilman Josiah S. Everly and State Sen. Armistead L. desire," Major Johnson said.

All freeholders will be able to stay in their community with facilities needed for a decent life. The School Board, according to Williams, is "very well satisfied" with the agreement.

DR. ROBERT C. WEAVER
HEAD- FEDERAL HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Negro Is Given Top U.S. Housing Post

PALM BEACH, Fla., Dec. 31 (UPI)—President-elect John F. Kennedy today named a Negro civil rights crusader to the top U.S. housing post and a Harvard dean to be White House assistant on national security affairs.

One appointment—that of Robert C. Weaver of New York—may become a matter of controversy. The other — of Republican McGeorge Bundy—already is. Gov. Foster Furcolo of Kennedy's home state of Massachusetts assailed it in advance as incredible.

Weaver, chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and an advocate of racially desegregated housing, was selected to be administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. This would be the highest governmental executive position ever held by a Negro.

With a reference to such appointments as that of Republican Robert S. McNamara to be secretary of defense, Kennedy added:

"Now if I will select people regardless of whether they supported me or not in this campaign, for those positions which involve national security, I must

Kennedy bristled a bit at a question as to how Southern Democrats in Congress might react.

With Weaver by his side at a news conference, Kennedy said: "Well, I have selected a man who I think can do the job, and I am hopeful that that will be the judgment of all Americans."

Weaver is a nationally known housing expert. He is vice president of the New York City Housing and Redevelopment Board. He is 53 and has a doctorate from Harvard.

Bundy, 41, is dean of the Harvard faculty of arts and sciences. He opposed Furcolo's election as governor in 1958.

Advance word that Bundy was expected to get the White House national security post drew from Furcolo a statement that:

"It is completely incredible that President-elect Kennedy would name a person so completely unqualified as McGeorge Bundy. I am getting in touch with the president-elect because I do not believe it is possible he would even consider a person so lacking in qualification for any position of

Questions Motive

Replying to a question at the news conference on the patio of his seaside home, Kennedy said he had not heard directly from Furcolo. He then asked a question as to what objections Furcolo had raised. A reporter read him the governor's statement.

"I think," he said evenly, "the governor's objection is that Mr. Bundy opposed him in the 1958 election."

With a reference to such ap-

pointments as that of Republican Robert S. McNamara to be secre-

tary of defense, Kennedy added:

"Now if I will select people re-

gardless of whether they sup-

ported me or not in this cam-

paign, for those positions which

involve national security, I must

say that I am not going to be

detected from appointing people

who may have opposed somebody

else."

With Weaver by his side at a

news conference, Kennedy said:

"There have been indications ear-

lier of a measure of political cool-

ness between Kennedy and Fur-

colo. The latter reportedly agreed

with reluctance to name an old

friend of Kennedy, Benjamin A.

Smith II of Gloucester, Mass., to

the Senate seat Kennedy has vac-

ated.

Kennedy made another appoint-

ment today that stirred up no im-

mediate prospects of a fuss. He

selected Boisfeuillet Jones, vice

president and administrator of

health services at Emory Univer-

sity, Atlanta, to be assistant sec-

retary of health, education and

welfare for health and medical af-

fairs.

"It is completely incredible that

President-elect Kennedy would

name a person so completely un-

qualified as McGeorge Bundy. I

am getting in touch with the pres-

ident-elect because I do not be-

lieve it is possible he would even

consider a person so lacking in

qualification for any position of

Bob Weaver To Spur Anti-Bias

Even without new legislation or the Executive Order for housing suggested by the Democratic Party 1960 platform, the nation's new housing chief, Robert C. Weaver, can with a stroke of his pen insure unbiased use of federal monies for housing, and give open occupancy a healthy push.

President-elect John F. Kennedy's choice for administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency which includes FHA, PHA, Urban Renewal Administration, and the Federal National Mortgage Association, spoke up quickly, "I have selected a man who I think can do the job and I am hopeful that will be the judgment of all Americans."

Housing experts say that immediate compliance by the South with stronger non-discrimination and segregation policy in housing may not be forthcoming, but pointed out that the South, more than any other, region is dependent upon the federal government for urban renewal funds. To date, Southern cities have been clearing out Negroes in old areas, and systematically replacing them with whites. That has also been true to an extent with public housing in northern centers.

Weaver was asked at his press conference on the sun-baked patio of Kennedy's ocean-front villa, with the President-elect whether he favored "a requirement that homes be available for sale to Negroes before they would be eligible for federal insurance of mortgages." "I think it is a little premature to get into the technique that would be used, but certain-

ly I favor the idea of open occupancy and non-discrimination in particular qualified in the racial area, the Chicago Urban League's housing specialist, Edward Holmgren, said, "There Kennedy replied, "I am not any better appointment going to have to wait and make a determination on this and have made in the housing field Management and the War other matters dealing with civil rights non-discrimination." Labor Board.

rights until after the inaugural."

Kennedy said he hoped the housing agency under Weaver would be "extremely active in the coming months" in the stimulation of housing.

"If we are going to stimulate the economy," Kennedy said, "I believe this particular agency is going to have a great responsibility placed on it."

WILL RESIGN NAACP

Weaver said he would resign his NAACP post upon assuming his new federal duties. Holder of three degrees from Harvard, including the doctor of philosophy, Weaver had recently figured in a Democratic party struggle over a successor to Manhattan Borough president Hulan Jack, convicted of violating conflict of interest laws. Mayor Robert F. Wagner and reform Democrats reportedly favored Weaver.

**Dr. Weaver
to get top
HHFA job**

Sat. 1-7-61

WASHINGTON

Robert C. Weaver, a housing expert with previous Washington experience, will be administrator of the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency in the Kennedy Administration, according to reliable sources.

Announcement of the appointment by President-Elect John F. Kennedy is expected momentarily.

Dr. Weaver, 51, is a native Washingtonian, who currently is vice chairman of the New York City Housing and Redevelopment Board.

THERE IS A probability that following his appointment to the HHFA post he later will become a member of the cabinet as head of the Department of Urban Affairs, if legislation is enacted to create the new post.

A graduate of Harvard, Dr. Weaver holds a Ph. D. degree in economics.



WEAVER
an impeccable candidate for the post.

HE RECEIVED both his Ph. D. and M.A. degrees from Harvard. In Washington he graduated from Dunbar High School.

He began his Government career in the 1930's as an employee in the Interior De-

partment. During World War 2 he was in charge of training and employment of colored in the Office of Production and the War Labor Board.

Negro Heads Critical Housing Activity

The Courier

Weaver Appointment Called 'Historic'

Pittsburgh Ga.
By HAROLD L. KEITH

Full implications of the dramatic and historic appointment of Dr. Robert C. Weaver as Administrator of the Community Facilities Administration, the Urban Renewal Agency, and Home Administration, the Federal Housing Finance Agency, and the National Mortgage Administration, have yet to drift down to the nation, the Public Housing Administration, and their affiliated American people.

Coming as it did at the year's end, the naming of Dr. Weaver was construed as a

Dr. Weaver
extraordinary gesture on the part of the President-elect John F. Kennedy. For, Dr. Weaver may well become the first Negro member of the U. S. Cabinet as his post is under serious consideration for elevation to this status.

Dr. Weaver, a Ph. D. from Harvard, a former adviser to Interior Secretary Harold Ickes, and a national chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors, was more than eminently qualified for the post.

A RECOGNIZED expert in the field of housing, he had seen service with the Federal Housing Administration, the Office of Production Management and the War Manpower Commission.

He served as State Rent Administrator in New York under Governor Averell Harriman and at the time of his new appointment was serving as vice chairman of the City Housing and Redevelopment Board for the City of New York, a \$22,500 per year position.

It is a generally accepted norm of American life today that the Negro can purchase almost anything his heart desires except when it comes to housing.

Thus, the Weaver appointment can be regarded as a telling blow against this type of discrimination because the new administrator, not appointed to the job necessarily because of his race, but because of his ability, will serve as a symbol.

AS ADMINISTRATOR of the



Appointment Of Atlanta Daily World Weaver Hailed Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK (UPI)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Saturday hailed the appointment of Robert C. Weaver to head the federal government's top housing agency.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, said he believed Weaver, as administrator of the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency, "will advance democracy in housing and at the same time will be fair to all segments of the population."

Wilkins said he was sure all NAACP members and Negroes generally were proud of Weaver's appointment by President-elect John F. Kennedy. Weaver now is NAACP chairman but will resign that post on taking office.

Referring to Weaver's advocacy of "open occupancy and non-discrimination" in all types of housing, Wilkins said Weaver was "not espousing any strange policy on his own part."

"The announced policy of the United States is against segregation and Weaver is expressing that policy," Wilkins said.

~~Sees Individual Responsibility~~

~~The Attacking to Post Social Security Doctoring for Aging Opposed by D. C. Conference Leader~~

D.C. 1-8-61
 Dr. Jack Kleh, who heads medical care, he had written the District's delegation to the White House Conference on Aging, said last night he was philosophically opposed to financing medical care for the aging through Social Security.

"I feel an individual has a responsibility to a great extent for his own health, welfare and everything else and I would prefer not to remove this from the individual," he said in response to a question on WWDC's Report to the People program.

Dr. Kleh said he recognized that few persons are prepared to pay the cost of lengthy illnesses, but most can afford short-term care.

Therefore, he said he favored "deductible type" insurance plans under which individuals would pay for the cost of minor illnesses but would be protected against catastrophic illness. He likened such medical protection to automobile insurance, noting that most persons can pay for \$50 or \$100 worth of damages but cannot replace a demolished car.

The deductible plan, he said, would discourage hospitalization for minor illnesses which, in many cases, is "cheaper" for the individual but "inevitably increases" the total cost of care.

Dr. Kleh also declared that not enough attention has been paid to preventive health maintenance programs. Whether supported privately or by the Government, such programs, he said, should require periodic health check-ups and provide restorative services.

Asked to comment on the preponderance of physicians on the District delegation to the Conference, Dr. Kleh said it was "not planned" that five of the District's 12 delegates would be physicians. But "in a sense," he said he viewed this as an "accomplishment."

He explained that "prior to in this area. During the past summer, he attended just such a meet-

~~The Black Dispatch Atkins to Attend White House Parley on Aged, Jan. 9-12~~

A well-known Oklahoma City physician and active civic leader will leave the city Sunday, Jan. 8, will be among a number of outstanding figures who will attend the White House Conference on Aging scheduled to get underway Monday, Jan. 9, in Washington.

The conference, which will shed some light on legislative action for the aged, will continue through Thursday, Jan. 12.

Dr. and Mrs. Hannah Atkins have three children: Edmund, 16; Charles, 8, and Valerie, 2.

Dr. Charles N. Atkins, who has served as a special lecturer on problems for the aged at the University of Oklahoma School of Nursing for the past two years, will be among the 24 state delegates appointed by Governor J.

Dr. Atkins will attend the meeting as a representative of the National Urban League, Dr. Atkins will attend a National Urban League meeting dealing with problems specifically related to the Negro aged population.

Geriatrics, the science of aging, has been a chief interest and study of Dr. Atkins for the past ten years. Besides his lectures to OU nurses, the physician has been among delegates to earlier meetings on the aged held

in this area. During the past summer, he attended just such a meet-

46a 1961

Blindness Is No Bar To Mother, Daughter

By Luther Jackson

Staff Reporter

Louise Bacchus was sitting in her living room yesterday when her 93-year-old mother quietly walked down the stairs alone.

Her mother, Cecelia Creek, hesitated in front of the sofa with her cane poised. Mrs. Bacchus told her someone else was sitting in her favorite chair.

"Now back yourself up to the couch and sit down," Mrs. Bacchus said. Her mother eased her slight body into the sofa.

Both mother and daughter are blind. For four years they have lived alone in a two-bedroom house at 4535 Eads pl. ne. Before that, Mrs. Bacchus nursed her husband for three years while he was dying of cancer.

Mrs. Bacchus, who is 64, does all of a woman's work in the house, plus the chores of firing the coal furnace and emptying the ashes. She credited her neat home to her mother's teaching her "the right way to keep house."

The daughter's sight began to fade 30 years ago when she was struck by a car near her old home in Georgetown. She was totally blind eight years later, but she was never idled by her affliction. "I never let myself get rusty," she said.

Mrs. Creek's vision was blotted out by glaucoma about 19 years ago, shortly after she had moved from Georgetown. Her ancestors were among a number of families which had moved to Georgetown before the Civil War from the Maryland counties of Prince Georges and Charles. She was one of the first members of Georgetown's Epiphany Church.

THE BLIND



By Dick Darcey, Staff Photographer

Cecelia Creek, 92, at right, and her daughter, Louise Bacchus, 64, discuss their life together in darkness. Both are blind. The mother and daughter live together at 4535 Eads pl. ne.

Mother and daughter say they are now sustained by Christian fortitude. Pensions provide them with only \$133 a month. Of this amount, \$44 goes for the mortgage.

The women are resigned to a changing world which visits them by radio. They prefer the days when "parents had control of their children." Mrs. Bacchus added:

"It seems that everybody nowadays is seeking and grasping. They seem to be

looking for something which they can never find."

In recalling her childhood, Mrs. Creek said that "I was raised poor but I was raised to keep my house clean and keep myself clean."

On her blindness, she said: "I can still take a bath. I can't braid my hair, but I can still comb it, thank God."

S. Ruth Barrett Is Dead at 62; Provided Bibles for the Blind

New York Times
Special to The New York Times
ENGLEWOOD, N. J., March 9.—S. Ruth Barrett, an early leader in making the Bible available to the blind, died today in Englewood Hospital. She was 62 years old and lived at 2021 Jones Road, Fort Lee.

Miss Barrett was secretary of the Department for the Blind at the New York headquarters of the American Bible Society, which she joined in 1921. She was also the society's assistant recording secretary.

She was one of a few sighted people who could read, write and teach Braille and other raised letter reading systems. Her department, which she had directed since 1935, supplied recordings and raised letter versions of the Bible in forty-two languages to blind people throughout the world.

Miss Barrett was one of the first to provide the Scriptures on phonograph records. She also prepared a narration of the Bible that was read by Alexander Scourby, actor, in a 170-disk series.

Two years ago, the American Foundation for the Blind gave Miss Barrett its highest award, the Miguel Medal. Her friend Helen Keller made the presentation and said:

"The beauty of your work is that you do it for the blind not simply because they lack sight,

but because you love them as human beings and you sense their spiritual needs as your own *.*.*

Miss Barrett held degrees from Hunter College and Columbia University. She was a director of the John Milton Society and an officer of the Society for Providing Evangelical Religious Literature for the Blind.



Miss S. Ruth Barrett

46c 1961

GEORGIA

Frontiers Told

Atlanta
Of Deaf, Dumb

Daily World
Institute Work

June 4, 1961
The Rev. Thomas J. Flanagan reported Tuesday to Atlanta Frontiers on a visit to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in the remote mountain town of Cave Springs in North Georgia.

Rev. Flanagan, who accompanied Frontiers President Jesse O. Thomas on an inspection tour of two of blind and deaf institutions, said that great work was being done for handicapped people in the area.

The minister traced the history of the institution and explained the nature of the work being done. He told the Frontiers that the idea was born after John Jacobus Flouney, grandson of a French Huguenot, came to the section in 1847 to teach at the old Hearn Academy. He got the idea that something should be done for Georgia's deaf and dumb people, who had to be taken to Hartford, Conn., for treatment and training.

The work, Rev. Flanagan said, was begun as a private venture, but was later taken over by the state. Georgia also assumed the cost of care and training which the northern state had previously handled.

Mr. Thomas, who is chairman of the Georgia Conference on Education, appeared on the trip in the name of this organization. He said a factual statement on facilities for both races, as observed during the trip will be released for public evaluation at a later date.

Methodist Women Rescue Negro Orphanage in Red

Atlanta, Ga.
Constitution State News Service

ROCKMART—The women's organization of the Methodist Church has come to the rescue of the Sarah Murphy Children's Home, now down to 18 Negro orphans due to lack of money.

The churchwomen will assume financial support of the home on June 1, reported Mrs. Arthur Styron of Atlanta, conference president of the Women's Division of Christian Service of the Methodist Board of Missions.

Mrs. Styron said Friday the money will be supplied immediately to care for 50 children—the home's present capacity—and another building to house an additional 50 children probably will be built.

The home will continue to be operated by the local board of trustees, Mrs. Styron said. The church organization will supply social workers and a trained minister or a deaconess who will serve as head resident.

The orphanage for indigent Negro children was founded by a childless Negro school teacher, Mrs. Sarah Murphy in 1934. She and her husband lived a life of poverty and hardship caring for orphans. At one time she cared for 200.

The first makeshift orphanage burned in 1950. She died in 1954 just before a new \$40,000 home—built by contributions—was completed.

Now, for the first time in its 27-year history, the home will have dependable financial support with the Methodist women's assumption of its support.